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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 23 | Harrisburg, Pa., January 6, 1938 | No. 1

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY JAN 8 - 1938 AGRICULTURE

STATE PLANS FARM SHOW

The twenty-second annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, which will be held in the 10½ acre Farm Show Building in Harrisburg, January 17 to 21, has already established itself as a breaker of records.

Entries are shattering all previous records of this twenty-two-year-old exposition, which is the largest midwinter farm show in the United States.

County eliminations for the selection of livestock and other entries have been marked by greater competition and keener rivalry.

M. J. Grimes, director of the show, reports an increase in applications for entry blanks and for commercial exhibition space.

Unusual interest is being manifested by the newspapers, farm publications and feature article writers.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the State Farm Show Commission, reports preparations for the Show have been in progress for several weeks and are rapidly nearing completion.

FARM VALUE FIELD CROPS BELOW 1936

The farm value of Pennsylvania's bumper 1937 field crops was less than that of a much smaller 1936 production, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today on the basis of a Federal-State Crop Reporting Service survey. National overproduction forced down prices.

Fruit production was also higher and prices lower but the total farm value of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and grapes was higher than in 1936 because the increased production offset the price decline.

Much of the winter wheat crop was marketed before the collapse of farm prices in the fall and was the only field crop having a higher farm value in 1937 than in 1936.

Barley production was the highest on record.

Less rye and tobacco were produced in 1937 than in 1936.

The following table gives the 1937, 1936 and 1928-32 average acreages and productions, the unit and total farm value and the average value of crops per acre:

Crop and unit	Year	1,000 acres	Penna. production Per acre	Penna. production Total (thousands)	Farm value Per unit	Farm value Total (thousands)	Ave. value per acre
Corn	'28-'32 ave.	1,256	36.2	45,487			
(bus.)	1936	1,315	41.5	54,572	$1.05	$57,301	$43.57
	1937	1,368	46.0	62,928	.72	45,308	33.12
Winter wheat	'28-'32 ave.	958	18.2	17,456			
(bus.)	1936	1,021	19.0	19,399	1.09	21,145	20.71
	1937	1,062	22.0	23,364	1.01	23,598	22.22
Oats	'28-'32 ave.	950	29.0	27,585			
(bus.)	1936	906	26.5	24,009	.53	12,725	14.05
	1937	915	27.0	24,705	.46	11,364	12.42
Barley	'28-'32 ave.	48	24.4	1,173			
(bus.)	1936	63	28.0	1,764	.72	1,270	20.16
	1937	63	29.0	1,827	.67	1,224	19.43
Rye	'28-'32 ave.	123	13.6	1,671			
(bus.)	1936	90	14.0	1,260	.79	995	11.06
	1937	79	15.0	1,185	.79	936	11.85
Buckwheat	'28-'32 ave.	163	15.8	2,576			
(bus.)	1936	124	19.5	2,418	.82	1,983	15.99
	1937	130	17.5	2,275	.64	1,456	11.20
White	'28-'32 ave.	214	115	24,653			
potatoes	1936	191	132	25,212	1.18	29,750	155.76
(bus.)	1937	205	123	25,215	.60	15,129	73.80
Tobacco	'28-'32 ave.	40.56	1,207	48,974			
(lbs.)	1936	23.2	1,450	33,650	.115	3,870	166.81
	1937	23.7	1,203	28,520	.110	3,137	132.36
Tame hay	'28-'32 ave.	2,535	1.21	3,055			
(tons)	1936	2,473	1.00	2,470	14.30	35,321	14.28
	1937	2,455	1.32	3,240	10.90	35,316	14.39
Apples,	'28-'32 ave.			9,809			
total	1936			8,405	1.05	8,825	
(bus.)	1937			16,728	.70	11,710	
Peaches	'28-'32 ave.			1,813			
(bus.)	1936			799	1.60	1,278	
	1937			2,673	1.00	2,673	
Pears	'28-'32 ave.			519			
(bus.)	1936			588	.85	500	
	1937			817	.80	654	
Cherries	'28-'32 ave.			7,685			
(tons)	1936			5,120	60.00	307	
	1937			9,890	70.00	692	
Grapes	'28-'32 ave.			25,180			
(tons)	1936			16,000	40.00	640	
	1937			26,000	31.00	806	

ANNOUNCE 1938 CROP REPORTS

Twelve general crop reports, twenty livestock reports, four wheat reports, twelve farm price reports and sixteen reports on farm labor and wages will be issued during 1938 by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The reports and dates of issue are as follows:

General crop reports, January 10, March 18, April 11, May 10, June 10, July 11, August 10, September 9, October 10, November 10, December 19, December 21. The March 18 General Report will show acreage of crops for harvest in 1938 indicated by reported intentions.

Livestock reports, January 13, Cattle on Feed; January 14, Sheep and Lambs on Feed; February 17, Numbers of Livestock on Farms, and Value; March 2, Wool Shorn; March 10, Mohair Production; March 11, Early Lamb Crop; April 13, Cattle on Feed; April 14, Development of Early Lamb Crop; May 13, Development of Early Lamb Crop; June 29, Spring Pig Crop; July 27, Lamb Crop; August 3, Wool Shorn; August 12, Cattle on Feed; October 12, Cattle Feeding Situation; October 13, Lamb Feeding Situation; November 9, Cattle Feeding Situation; November 11, Lamb Feeding Situation; December 12, Cattle Feeding Situation; December 13, Lamb Feeding Situation; December 22, Fall and Total Pig Crop.

Other reports are:

Interior Mill and Elevator Stocks of Wheat: 3:00 P. M., January 24, April 22, July 22, and October 24.

Prices Received by Farmers for Farm Products: January 28, February 28, March 29, April 29, May 31, June 29, July 29, August 29, September 29, October 28, November 29, December 30.

Farm Labor, Wages, Supply, and Demand: January 14, April 15, July 15, October 14. Employment on Farms of Crop Reporters: January 14, February 15, March 15, April 15, May 16, June 15, July 15, August 15, September 15, October 14, November 15, December 15.

FARM FACTS

Farm Show Week, January 17 to 21, will bring more than 100,000 automobiles into Pennsylvania's Capital City. They will come from many States. There is free parking space for 18,000 cars on the show grounds.

CERTIFY FEWER BRAMBLE PLANTS

Diseases greatly reduced the number of bramble plant certificates issued in 1937 by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the State Department of Agriculture.

The bureau refused to certify sixty-nine of 157 plantings inspected. Eighty-eight plantings were certified, compared with 110 in 1936, when there were only twenty-nine rejections. State inspection was asked in 1937 for twenty more plantings than in the previous year, but the number certified was the smallest since 1932.

Crown gall disease infection caused the rejection of a number of raspberry and blackberry plantings. This bacterial disease infects both the plant and the soil.

Certified plants were produced by the following growers in 1937:

Black Raspberries, Berks County, Samuel Kayser, Mrs. S. Livingood, Robesonia; Blair County, Taylor Dively, R. 1, Claysburg, W. B. Montgomery, Duncansville; Bucks County, Harvey Baum, Hilltown; Butler County, John Golla, R. 7, Butler, Walter Henry, R. 7, Butler, W. H. Horne, Star Route, Butler; Crawford County, Fred C. Maynard, R. 1, Townville; Erie County, C. W. Alstadt, R. 5, Erie; Gordon Merritt, R. 2, Harborcreek; Huntingdon County, B. M. Parks, R. 4, Huntingdon; Indiana County, Clarence McHenry, Indiana, A. R. Salsgiver, R. 7, Indiana; Lancaster County, H. F. Houser, R. 4, Lancaster, Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, Walter Rohrer, Paradise, Simon R. Snyder, Ephrata; Lawrence County, Joseph Bosak, R. 1, Pulaski, G. L. Lockhart, R. 5, New Castle; Mercer County, Paul Book, R. 1, Mercer, John T. Reeher & Sons, Mercer; Montgomery County, John Stone, Pennsburg; Snyder County, O. T. Longer, Middleburg, Franklin Moyer, R. 3, Middleburg; York County, A. R. Crone, R. 3, Dover, Enterprise Nurseries, Wrightsville, Emery Lemkelde, Harry Myers, Harry Neiman, R. 3, Dover, Charles Stump, Levi Stump, R. 2, York.

Red Raspberries, Allegheny County, Wm. H. Wehner, R. 2, Allison Park; Crawford County, J. J. Hollabaugh, R. 1, Townville, Philip D. Wheeling, R. 4, Cochranton; Erie County, C. W. Alstadt, R. 5, Erie, W. C. Herhold, 3480 W. Ridge Rd., R. 2, Erie, John A. Ott, Harborcreek, R. A. Page and D. R. Page, R. 1, North East, D. C. Paschke, North East, J. H. Shattuck, R. 5, Erie, Mrs. O. F. Sill, Putnam St., Union City, Lewis Ward, R. 1, Harborcreek; Lawrence County, Amos Byler, R. 1, New Wilmington, Ralph Lengerman, R. 5, New Castle, G. L. Lockhart, R. 5, New Castle, J. O. Rodgers, 138 E. Wallace Ave., New Castle; Luzerne County, Harold Brace, R. 3, Dallas, James Kozemchak, Dallas; Montgomery County, John Stone, Pennsburg; Somerset County, Frank Handwerk, Berlin; Susquehanna County, L. W. Carrington, Susquehanna, M. D. Getter, E. B. Gillette, Susquehanna, Wyoming County, E. Y. Engleman, Noxen; York County, Harry Myers, R. 3, Dover.

Purple Raspberries, Erie County, D. C. Paschke, North East.

Blackberries, Erie County, J. C. Backus, John A. Ott, Harborcreek, J. V. Meeder, Girard, Lewis Ward, R. 1, Harborcreek; Wyoming County, E. Y. Engleman, Noxen; York County, Enterprise Nurseries, Wrightsville; Erie County, D. C. Paschke, North East.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 17-21, 1938

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BREAK GROUND FOR FARM SHOW ARENA JAN. 17

Ground for the new arena building of the Pennsylvania Farm Show will be broken at Harrisburg Monday afternoon, January 17, at 3 o'clock on the opening day of the 1938 Farm Show.

The building is to be erected at the rear of the east wing of the present Farm Show building and will face Cameron Street.

Governor George H. Earle and J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, will speak. Colonel A. S. Janeway, executive of the General State Authority, will preside.

Others on the speaking platform will include H. M. Turrell, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; Fred Cook, Paul Thayer, Raymond B. Arnold, R. L. Watts and M. S. McDowell, all of whom are members of the Farm Show Commission and the 122 members of the Farm Show Committee representing 41 State agricultural organizations.

Secretary French has extended special invitations for the ground-breaking ceremonies to Chairman Weldon B. Heyburn and the other members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and to Chairman Dennis L. Westrick, Vice-Chairman J. Harold Arnold and the other members of the House Committee on Agriculture, and to Assemblymen John Smith, Cumberland County; Clayton E. Moul, York County, and Albert F. Merrell, Susquehanna County, members of the special House Committee which supported the State's application for Public Works Administration funds for the arena building.

Plans for the new structure were prepared by Verus T. Ritter, Philadelphia architect. Contracts were awarded as follows: General contract, McCloskey and Company, Philadelphia, $912,000; heating and ventilating, Herre Brothers, Harrisburg, $51,497; plumbing contract, Herre Brothers, Harrisburg, $49,580; electrical contract, Keystone Engineering Corporation, Philadelphia, $74,500.

HOW TO JUDGE DAIRY CATTLE

Judges at the Pennsylvania Farm Show, January 17 to 21, will consider style, appearance and trueness to type in awarding ribbons in the dairy cattle classes.

The head should be clean cut, with a bright eye and wide muzzle. The neck should be of medium length, fairly slim, and not short and heavy as in a beef animal, explain dairy specialists of the School of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College.

The judge then looks over the backs of animals for here he likes to see an animal as straight as possible from the shoulder back to the tail head. Then the middles are observed, for a dairy animal should have a barrel that is long and deep and a wide spring of ribs to make plenty of room for feed. He notices the way the animals walk for he likes to see straight legs and a walk or carriage that helps to identify the style in the animal.

The animals are then lined up to be inspected more closely. The judge wants an animal sharp over the top of the shoulders, which indicates dairy character, rather than the broad, heavy shoulder as seen in the beef animals. Back of the shoulders he desires the animal to be filled out to give plenty of room for the heart and lungs, which shows a good constitution. He feels of the hide to see that it is soft and pliable. This indicates quality. As he glances over the back he likes a loin that is broad and strong and the rump from the hips to the tail head should be long, straight and wide.

As the animal stands the legs should be straight and fairly wide apart, both in front and behind.

Then comes the udder, and here is where the judge gives close attention, especially with the older female classes. The judge likes an udder that is large, but he is rather particular about its shape. The udder should be wide in back and attached fairly high. It should be level on the bottom, run well out along the belly and be firmly attached in front. The judge also likes an udder of quality, which is indicated by a loose, pliable udder when it is milked out. This is the reason the judge often requests the exhibitors to milk out the cows before making his final placing. If the udder is still firm and hard after milking out, this is an indication of a meaty udder, which does not go with high milk production. The milk veins on the belly of the cow should be large and crooked, as this is usually a sign of a good milker. The teats should be medium in size and squarely placed.

In the bull classes the judge looks for masculinity in addition to the style and general appearance. Masculinity is indicated by the head and neck. The points looked for in body make-up are similar to those of the female classes, except that the bulls may have just a little smoother appearance all the way through.

After the judge has looked over all the animals and studied each one individually he must then proceed to balance his points. What may be good in one animal may be fair or poor in another and vice versa. But, after weighing all the points carefully, he finally picks an animal that most nearly meets the ideal that he is looking for, and puts that animal up for first prize, and then places the rest down the line accordingly.

NIGHT EVENTS AT FARM SHOW

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the National Farm Bureau Federation, and Governor George H. Earle will speak at the official opening exercises of the twenty-second annual Pennsylvania Farm Show here Monday night, January 17, at 7:30 o'clock.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Farm Products Show Commission, will preside and deliver the address of welcome.

The 100-piece Future Farmers of America band will give a concert before the official opening and will play during the exercises. There will also be group singing.

Boys and girls from the vocational schools of the State will stage their annual parade and program at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday night, January 18.

Wednesday night will be 4-H Club night in the main judging arena. A special program has been arranged.

The series of night events will end Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock with the annual farmers' horseshoe pitching contest for the State championship.

A new feature of the 1938 Farm Show will be demonstrations on Tuesday and Wednesday nights by Peter McLaren, world's champion wood chopper from Australia. As a part of the Vocational School and 4-H Club programs, he will issue an open challenge and offer a prize to the farmer who can chop wood half as fast as he can.

FARM FACTS

Under a law similar to the Pennsylvania Produce Dealers licensing and bonding law, which became effective January 1, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture has bonded the produce dealers of that State in the aggregate of $945,000. Under a separate statute the New Jersey milk dealers are bonded for $1,084,300.

Pennsylvania has been keeping official records of the high acre yield of potatoes since 1919. It has varied from 478 bushels in 1922 to 696 bushels in 1928. The average for the nineteen years is 557½ bushels. The State Department of Agriculture reports 1,319 officially measured yields of more than 400 bushels to the acre, 233 of more than 500 bushels to the acre and thirty-two of more than 600 bushels to the acre.

Honey from Pennsylvania farms is used for commercial baking, candy making, curing tobacco, brewing, wine making, vinegar manufacture and medicine.

STATE FARM PRICE INDEX SHOWS DROP

Pennsylvania farm product prices have dropped twelve points since December, 1936, when they reached their highest point since the depression, according to an index of prices prepared today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The United States index is 22 points lower than a year ago.

A year ago rising farm prices in Pennsylvania approximated parity for the first time since January, 1930. Today his purchasing power is 10 points below parity.

The State index of prices received by farmers for their principal products on December 15 was 115 percent of pre-war prices while the national index was only 104 percent.

The State index has been sustained by rising prices for oats, apples, potatoes, butter and butterfat. Prices for barley, rye, hay and all livestock and livestock products, with the exception of milk cows, declined between November 15 and December 15.

	Dec. average 1910-14	Nov. 15 1937	Dec. 15 1937
Wheat, per bu.	.96	.91	.91
Corn, per bu.	.67	.60	.60
Oats, per bu.	.46	.39	.40
Barley, per bu.	.68	.63	.62
Rye, per bu.	.78	.76	.75
Buckwheat, per bu.	.69	.61	.61
Potatoes, per bu.	.70	.60	.65
Hay, per ton	16.10	10.00	9.70
Apples, per bu.	.71	.60	.70
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7.58	9.70	8.70
Beef cattle, 100 lbs.	6.16	8.00	7.40
Veal calves, 100 lbs.	8.34	10.40	10.20
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.64	4.30	4.20
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.22	8.70	8.20
Milk cows, per head	53.66	82.00	82.00
Horses, per head	167.60	138.00	136.00
Mules, per head	....	142.00	140.00
Chickens, per lb.	.124	.200	.196
Turkeys, per lb.	....	.27	.26
Milk, per 100 lbs.	1.86	2.30	2.30
Butter, per lb.	.34	.36	.38
Butterfat, per lb.	....	.36	.39
Eggs, per doz.	.362	.356	.305
Wool, per lb.	.212	.33	.31

Farm Price Index	Pre-war base		
United States	100	107	104
Grain	100	85	86
Fruit	100	88	76
Meat animals	100	120	111
Dairy products	100	132	136
Chickens and eggs	100	135	127
Unclassified	100	112	118
Pennsylvania	100	118	115
Grain	100	90	90
Fruit	100	75	87
Meat animals	100	127	118
Dairy products	100	136	138
Chickens and eggs	100	141	125
Unclassified	100	72	74
Prices Farmers Pay			
Pennsylvania	100	128	128
United States	100	128	128

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 17-21, 1938

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY JAN 29 1938

PENNSYLVANIA TRUCK CROPS SHOW HIGHER FARM VALUE

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today that, on the basis of a Federal-State Crop Reporting Service survey, the farm value per acre of nine of Pennsylvania's eleven principal truck crops was higher in 1937 than in 1936.

These nine crops were asparagus, beets, celery, lettuce, onions, spinach, snap beans, tomatoes and strawberries. Carrots and cabbage did not show an increase in value per acre. Peas were not covered by the report.

A record volume of commercial truck crops was produced in the United States in 1937 and this output is expected to be equaled or exceeded in 1938. Larger acreages are expected for lettuce, onions, and lima beans, with most other crops holding close to the 1937 level. The acreage of truck crops has been increasing markedly since 1919 and during most of the period prices have been going downward. Apparently vegetable production has been taking the place of field crops in many cases where the latter had proved unprofitable.

The point has been reached now where growers should give careful thought to the higher costs and greater risks involved before they make further shifts into commercial vegetable crops, Secretary French said. Many acres of cabbage, peas, tomatoes, spinach, and watermelons were left unharvested this past season, prices being so low that they would not return the costs of marketing. Heavy stocks of canned peas, snap beans, sweet corn, lima beans and other vegetables will be carried over this year and will tend to depress the prices of fresh vegetables in 1938.

The following table gives the acreage, production and farm value of Pennsylvania truck crops produced for market:

Crop and unit	Year	Acres	Penna production Per acre	Penna production Total (thousands)	Farm value Per unit	Farm value Total (thousands)	Ave. value per-acre
Asparagus	'28-'32 ave.	2,360	89	211	$ 1.78		
(crates,	1936	2,600	95	247	1.40	$ 346	$133.08
24 lbs.)	1937	2,680	98	263	1.60	421	157.09
Beets	'28-'32 ave.	250*	324	81*	.74*		
(bus.)	1936	350	310	108	.55	59	168.57
	1937	360	310	112	.65	73	202.78
Carrots	'28-'32 ave.	320*	444	142*	.92*		
(bus.)	1936	420	400	168	.75	126	300.00
	1937	410	410	168	.65	109	265.85
Celery	'28-'32 ave.	1,160	238	276	1.85		
(crates-90#	1936	1,000	300	300	1.35	405	405.00
2/3 size N. Y.)	1937	1,000	300	300	2.00	600	600.00
Cabbage,	'28-'32 ave.	3,040	8.6	26.2	15.20		
domestic	1936	6,600	6.0	39.6	28.50	1,129	171.06
(short tons)**	1937	6,930	8.0	55.4	14.00	776	111.98
Cabbage,	'28-'32 ave.	1,700	7.4	12.6	14.80		
Danish	1936	3,400	7.5	25.5	18.50	472	138.82
(short tons)**	1937	3,570	7.5	26.8	15.00	402	112.61
Cabbage,	'28-'32 ave.	4,740	8.2	38.8	14.94		
total	1936	10,000	6.5	65.1	24.59	1,601	160.10
(short tons)**	1937	10,500	7.8	82.2	14.33	1,178	112.19
Lettuce, (cr-	'28-'32 ave.	250	156	39	1.44		
west. 75 lbs.	1936	300	130	39	1.45	57	190.00
4-6 doz. heads)	1937	300	155	46	1.60	74	246.67
Onions	'28-'32 ave.	350	146	51	1.43		
(100 lb. sacks)	1936	400	180	72	1.05	76	190.00
	1937	380	190	72	1.25	90	236.84
Spinach	'28-'32 ave.	1,040*	310	322*	.59*		
(bus.)	1936	1,900	270	513	.50	256	134.74
	1937	2,090	350	732	.45	329	157.42
Snap beans	'28-'32 ave.	560*	157	88*	1.16*		
(bus.)	1936	3,150	90	284	.85	241	76.51
	1937	3,000	150	450	.85	382	127.33
Tomatoes	'28-'32 ave.	1,390	176	244	.92		
(bus.)	1936	2,000	215	430	.65	280	140.00
	1937	2,000	190	380	.85	323	161.50
Strawberries	'28-'32 ave.	3,460	68	234	2.95		
(crates-36#	1936	4,400	65	286	2.75	787	178.86
24 quarts)	1937	4,800	100	480	2.25	1,080	225.00

*Short-time average. **For market and kraut.

LETTERS LAUD STATE'S WORK FOR FARMERS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture today made a New Year's Resolution to render throughout 1938 the same sort of service to the farmers, consumers and food industry which won for the department in 1937 many commendations and expressions of confidence.

In making public some of these letters, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, speaking for himself and for Deputy Secretary H. M. Turrell and Bureau Directors H. M. Kalodner, R. H. Bell, Elmer E. Harter, Jr., and James L. States, said that these words of appreciation had made the difficult task of administering the Department of Agriculture a pleasant one.

A few of the hundreds of laudatory letters received by Secretary French last year follow:

Somerset County Producers Association—"We wish to inform you that we have this day placed upon our books a resolution that you are, in our belief, the best Secretary of Agriculture that this State has ever had."

Dr. G. A. Dick, dean of the Veterinary School, University of Pennsylvania—"In his official capacity as Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. French has done everything in his power to further the interests of the great livestock industry of this Commonwealth."

Mrs. Norman E. Rishel, President of the Society of Farm Women—"I cannot close my books as President of the Society of Farm Women without thanking you for the consideration and fine spirit of cooperation you have given personally, and through the Department of Agriculture to our Organization."

Allen L. Baker, State 4-H Club Leader—"May I take this opportunity of again expressing to you our appreciation of your continued interest in and support of the 4-H Club work."

Harold F. Fiedler, Secretary, Pennsylvania Bakers Association — "This certainly speaks volumes for a job well done — and we are deeply indebted to you for your splendid help and cooperation."

Pennsylvania Canners Association —"Splendid support and cooperation of the Secretary of Agriculture; the Bureau of Markets, the Research Workers at Pennsylvania State College, the Extension Department Specialists and the County Agricultural Agents. We have found these agencies ready and willing at all times to be of service to this great industry."

J. E. Lentz, Vice President Mauser Mill Company—"You have certainly more than cooperated with both the farmers and the millers of this State."

Warren F. Whittier, President Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association —"We are all greatly indebted to you for your aggressive interest in the welfare of the dairymen of Pennsylvania."

Mark N. Witmer, President Pennsylvania State Poultry Association—"I want to tell you that we appreciate the fine manner in which you received our committees at all times. Your willingness to discuss this vaccination problem, and your fairness. It has been a pleasure to work with you for the common good of everybody."

A. E. Wehlert, Narberth, Pa.—"The efforts put forth by the Departments of Agriculture and Forests and Waters in the interest of the Nursery Trade and Law Enforcement is greatly appreciated by the Nurserymen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association—"This is the first time that this Association and its members have ever approved in a whole-hearted manner the acts of the Department of Agriculture."

Borden's — "You folks certainly have done a mighty swell job on the ———— Company matter as well as the other cases in Philadelphia and I would like at this time to extend to you my personal congratulations."

Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association—"We wish at this time to express, on behalf of the Association, our thanks and appreciation for the valued cooperation the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is rendering the potato growers in furthering the new marketing program."

N. L. Claiborne, Manager Producers' Cooperative Commission Association—"As one who has stood somewhat on the side-lines the past few years, I can say that Agriculture under your leadership has made a large advancement and your efforts have served to inspire others to bring results and will be beneficial to all concerned."

TRAINING SCHOOL

Food agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will attend the third annual training school to be conducted by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry in its laboratory building, Tenth and Market Streets, Harrisburg, Thursday, January 20.

This school was inaugurated by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, and Elmer E. Harter, Jr., director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry. Harter conducts the school.

Instruction in new legislation, the preparation of cases against violators of the pure food laws and new methods of law enforcement will be given the agents.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be held. The agents will visit the Farm Show the evening of January 19.

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania, according to the State Bureau of Animal Industry, ranks eighth among the forty-eight States in number of dairy cattle under supervision in the Federal Bang's disease eradication program.

The Board of Consulting Chemists of the State Department of Agriculture will meet at the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry Laboratory, Tenth and Market Streets, Harrisburg, Friday, January 21, at 9 a. m. Elmer E. Harter, Jr., director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, will preside.

Although meat production in 1937 was nearly two billion pounds less than in 1936, wholesale prices of most meats are now lower than they were last year, according to the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Commercial production of meat in the United States in 1937, according to the State Department of Agriculture, was about 14,750,000,000 pounds, as compared with 16,500,000,000 pounds in 1936. The lowered production in 1937 was due in large part to the decrease in feed supplies following the drouth in certain areas in 1936.

With 25.3 per cent of its breeding cattle under official supervision for Bang's disease, Pennsylvania ranks tenth among the States, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 23 | Harrisburg, Pa., January 27, 1938 | No. 4

ASKS INDUSTRY TO DO ITS PART

"In 1937, the farmers led the nation in producing a superabundance," declares Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture. "With the help of fine weather, they achieved a volume of production of the 53 leading crops, which is the highest on record. They produced the largest cotton crop in all history, the largest wheat crop since 1931, the largest corn crop since 1932, and record crops of fruits, nuts, canning vegetables, and rice. The big production of feed crops, however, has not yet been reflected in increased supplies of livestock products."

"The farmers' record of 1937 is a challenge to American industry to join them in bringing an economy of abundance in this country. Unless that challenge is accepted, the horn of plenty, in overflowing, can engulf the farmer. In 1937, the growers of cotton, potatoes and some other commodities produced more than in 1936 and are realizing less—and in the case of cotton the increase in production was more than 50 percent.

"The farmer must have markets for abundance if he is to keep on producing bountifully. He suffers along with all society if those markets are to be hurt by the discharge of the thousands of city workers from their jobs just when he is in greatest need of customers. He can not go on producing plenty if industry uses scarcity methods to maintain rigid prices.

"Now, on the threshold of a new year, agriculture appeals to industry to match more closely the abundance of farm production. Agriculture is trying to do its part to assure plenty through the Ever Normal Granary plan. Industry needs to do its part by coming to grips with its own practical problems. That is the way that abundant production of farm products can be made a blessing instead of a curse to agriculture. That is the way for industry and agriculture to go forward together in producing abundance for all."

ISSUE BULLETIN

Of feeding stuffs analyzed by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry 17.28 percent show a deficiency in protein or fat, or had excessive fiber content, it is revealed by the annual Feeding Stuffs Report of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture issued today.

During the twelve months covered by the report 1,192 samples were analyzed. Of that number sixteen samples were found deficient in protein, 78 were deficient in fat and 137 exceeded fiber tolerances.

The bureau registered 5,107 brands of feeding stuffs and issued 1,341 licenses to 1,008 manufacturers of feeding stuffs.

Copies of the report may be obtained without cost by writing to the Office of Information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, for General Bulletin, No. 549.

STATE REDUCES FALL PIG CROP

Farmers in Pennsylvania's important pig belt saved fewer pigs during the fall of 1937 than they did during the corresponding period of 1936, the State Department of Agriculture reports on the basis of a Federal-State Crop Reporting Service survey.

During the six months from June 1 to December 1, 1937, the State produced 373,000 pigs, compared with 386,000 during the fall season of the previous year. During the six months from December 1 to June 1 of last year the pig crop totaled 408,000, compared with 327,000 during the same period of 1936.

On a litter basis, the Pennsylvania farmer during the fall season of last year saved more pigs than during that period of 1936. The figures are 6.54 per litter in 1937 and 6.44 per litter in 1936.

Pennsylvania sows which farrowed from June 1 to December 1 last year numbered 57,000 compared with 60,000 for the same period of 1936. The estimate for farrowings from December 1, 1937, to June 1, 1938, is 63,000, or the same as for that period of last year.

The United States pig crop figures are: pigs saved, June 1 to December 1, 1937, 23,573,000; June 1 to December 1, 1936, 23,830,000; per litter, 1937, 6.24; 1936, 6.14; sows farrowed, fall, 1937, 3,778,000; fall, 1936, 3,882,000.

HONOR CHEMIST

Memorial services for the late Dr. Charles H. LaWall, for many years an outstanding chemist attached to the Board of Consulting Chemists of the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, were held in the Auditorium of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy where he was Dean, on Wednesday, January 12, 1938, at 2 P. M. Elmer E. Harter, Jr., director of the bureau, was the principal speaker.

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania benefited two ways from the 1937 surplus-potato-buying program of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, declares J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. Part of the surplus crop of this State was purchased by the corporation and 159,645 bushels were distributed among Pennsylvania families on relief.

Farm prices of potatoes in the United States averaged 53 cents per bushel on December 15, compared with an average of $1.06 per bushel on December 15, 1936, the State Department of Agriculture reports. The 1928-32 average for that date is 72.7 cents per bushel. Overproduction is blamed.

Germany has produced from acetyl cellulose a transparent can for vegetables, the Division of Fruit and Vegetable Inspection, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, points out that certain industrial leaders of the nation, who are openly opposing crop control, curtailed production in their mills and factories and furloughed thousands of workers shortly after the American farmers harvested record crops last fall. "They preach the economy of abundance and practice the economy of scarcity," remarked Secretary French.

According to the State Department of Agriculture, the United States is producing about sixty pounds of apples per capita of population, twenty pounds of peaches, ten pounds of pears, thirty-five pounds of grapes and fifty pounds of citrus fruits.

STATE SENDS AID

Pennsylvania's Department of Agriculture sent Deputy Secretary Harry M. Turrell and Chief Poultry Inspector E. J. Lawless, Jr., to Cleveland, Ohio, last week to assist in laying initial plans for the World's Poultry Congress, to be held in that city in 1939. Both will serve on important committees.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

Ten High Pens to January 1

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	1	902.55	924
E. B. Parmenter*	Massachusetts	2	901.80	914
Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	3	889.55	874
Guy A. Leader (Pen 6)	Pennsylvania	4	861.95	840
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	5	833.90	849
Creighton Bros.	Indiana	6	832.90	861
Weber Duck Farm, Inc.*	Massachusetts	7	822.00	903
G. M. Zeiset (Pen 26)	Pennsylvania	8	819.20	797
G. M. Zeiset (Pen 25)	Pennsylvania	9	815.35	796
Guy A. Leader (Pen 5)	Pennsylvania	10	812.70	837

*The pens of E. B. Parmenter and Weber Duck Farm are Rhode Island Reds, all others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Summary for December, 1934-1937

Month	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.
December, 1937	48.33	14.84	14.98	23.8
December, 1936	61.22	53.60	56.33	23.0
December, 1935	69.40	61.76	63.85	23.3
December, 1934	68.32	59.80	62.85	23.0

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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JAN 7 - 1938

APPOINTS FARM SECURITY BOARD

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, has been appointed by Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, as a member of the Pennsylvania advisory committee for the Farm Security Administration. The committee will aid in the administration of the new Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Other members of the committee are:

George Schuler, farmer, Fleetwood, chairman; R. L. Watts, dean of agriculture, Pennsylvania State College; H. C. Fetterolf, Department of Public Instruction; Homer Vancott, farmer, New Milford; Richard Vaux, farmer, Maple Glen; Wilmot D. Cloos, farmer; Lake Ariel; John Bash, farmer, Pleasant Unity; H. M. Pates, farm manager, Kennett Square. Carson F. Mertz, Somerset, is executive secretary of the committee.

Tioga, Crawford, Washington and Franklin Counties have been designated as those in which loans will be made to farm tenants under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, according to Carson F. Mertz, State Director of Rural Rehabilitation for Pennsylvania. These counties were selected by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace on the advice of the State Farm Security Advisory Committee.

These four counties are among 300 selected in the whole country for the operation of the Farm Tenant Purchase program during the first year of its administration under the FSA. Selection of counties in each state was based on the farm population and the prevalence of tenancy.

Loans will be made to worthy farm tenants, sharecroppers and farm laborers for the purchase of farms, and they are eligible for additional loans for necessary equipment, operating goods and livestock for the carrying on of successful farming operations.

The allocation for carrying out the Farm Tenant Loan Program in Pennsylvania is $118,828 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938. The program will function on a smaller scale this year largely for the purpose of setting up the mechanics for the development of this Farm Tenancy program.

The next step will be the appointment of County Committees in Tioga, Crawford, Washington and Franklin Counties by the Secretary of Agriculture. These committees will serve voluntarily in aiding in the selection of farmers who are to receive loans for the purchase of farms.

FRENCH LAUDS STATE FARMERS

Farmers in areas of Northern Pennsylvania badly infested with Black Stem Rust are cooperating to the fullest extent with State and Federal agents in the work of eradicating barberry bushes, which carry the disease to grain fields, declared J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today.

The farmers are locating the noxious plants on their own and neighboring farms and killing them with salt.

Meetings for the explanation of control methods have all been well attended by farmers.

Black Stem Rust caused great damage to the oats and other grain crops last year. In some instances whole fields of oats were destroyed by the disease.

SPEAKERS

K. W. Lauer, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, led the discussion on tomato seed certification during the Raw Products Conference of the National Canners Convention in Chicago last week.

1938 FARM SHOW BREAKS RECORDS

Attendance	540,000
Excess over previous high attendance	138,000
Floor space (sq. ft.)	440,000
Premiums	$40,673
Cash awards	7,500
Total entries	10,893
Dairy cattle entries	476
Beef cattle entries	204
Horses	99
Sheep	492
Swine	176
Milk	203
Corn	555
Small grains	160
Potatoes	297
Tobacco	263
Apples	1,216
Edible nuts	43
Vegetables	148
Maple products	55
Apiary products	188
Wool	57
Eggs	482
Baby chicks	58
Poultry	3,878
Home economics	1,843
Baby beeves sold	100
Fat lambs sold	162
State conventions meeting	29
Dramatic clubs competing	18
Musical organizations	8
Horseshoe pitchers	15
Bus passengers to show	100,000
Autos parked at show	100,000
Visitors at P.R.R. exhibits	105,000
Show Cafeteria:	
Coffee, lbs.	1,300
Bottles of milk	4,000
Wieners	25,000
Hamburgers	35,000
Rolls	60,000
Loaves of bread	6,000
Pies	2,000
Ice cream, gals.	250
Meat, lbs.	20,000
Baked potatoes	32,000
Concessions:	
Milk drinks (bottles)	600,587
Frozen custard (cones)	100,000
Popcorn (boxes)	25,000
Soft drinks	36,769
Ice cream sticks	149,365

FARM FOODS BEST BUY TODAY

Food is among the cheapest things the American people can buy today, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

The farmer is getting less than 1929 prices for the goods he sells and paying more than 1929 prices for many of the manufactured goods he must buy.

The folowing list gives the percentage of 1929 prices of current prices for many raw materials and manufactures:

	Percent of 1929
All Commodities	85.0
Coke	124.6
Bituminous Coal	115.4
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	105.5
Automobile Tires and Tubes	104.4
Cement	103.4
Iron and Steel	102.0
Furnishings	100.0
Lumber	99.7
Boots and Shoes	99.4
Building Materials (Miscellaneous)	99.0
Motor Vehicles	98.5
Brick and Tile	98.3
Paper and Pulp	97.9
Clothing	97.0
Agricultural Implements	96.1
Leather Products (Miscellaneous)	95.3
Woolen and Worsted Goods	93.7
Furniture	93.2
Cereal Products	92.7
Gas	89.7
Anthracite Coal	88.9
Electricity	85.7
Paint and Paint Materials	84.5
Other Miscellaneous	84.5
Chemicals	83.4
Dairy Products	83.3
Plumbing and Heating	82.7
Petroleum Products	82.5
Hides and Skins	80.0
Meats	78.5
Fertilizer Materials	78.1
Fertilizer Mixed	77.5
Leather	76.2
Foods (Miscellaneous)	73.9
Grains	73.4
Livestock and Poultry	73.3
Rubber (Crude)	72.8
Textile Products (Miscellaneous)	72.2
Knit Goods	71.5
Nonferrous Metals	70.0
Cotton Goods	68.7
Cattle Feed	68.1
Farm Products (Miscellaneous)	65.2
Fruits and Vegetables	57.2
Silk and Rayon	35.0

ENDORSE PLAN

Approval of the Wildfire Disease control experiments of the State Department of Agriculture was given by the Pennsylvania Tobacco Growers Association at its annual convention in Harrisburg during Farm Show Week. The experiments will be continued this year with funds appropriated by the State legislature.

FARM FACTS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture identifies eight-five products and by-products from the lamb. The glands from 100,000 lambs produce one pound of adrenalin, a powerful heart stimulant.

Cattle, swine and sheep in the United States provided 759,000,000 pounds of fats and oils for soap in a single year. This is the source for more than half of the oils and fats used in manufacturing the 3,000,000,000 pounds of soap consumed annually by the American people, according to the State Department of Agriculture. There are 238 soap factories in the United States with a total production valued at $211,000,000.

STATE FARMS REDUCE DEBTS

Pennsylvania's farmers, during the five years preceding the last federal farm census in 1935, reduced their total mortgage indebtedness by $20,784,000. Their present total mortgage indebtedness is $147,688,000.

There are 57,846 mortgaged farms in the State, compared with 59,214 in 1930. The average debt per farm is now $2,553.

Of the state's 191,284 farms 30.2 percent are mortgaged, compared with 34.3 percent in 1930.

MORE WHEAT IN STORAGE

Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses in Pennsylvania on January 1 exceeded those of a year ago by 550,000 bushels, the Federal-State Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture reports.

The record for the last four years is: 1938, 1,600,000 bushels; 1937, 1,050,000 bushels; 1936, 1,650,000 bushels; 1935, 1,400,000 bushels.

United States figures for the same years are: 1938, 115,536,000 bushels; 1937, 79,423,000 bushels; 1936, 80,508,000 bushels; 1935, 92,145,000 bushels.

The national total wheat stocks, including supplies on farms, but excluding holdings in commercial elevators and census mills is 324,281,000 bushels.

SURPLUS APPLES

Surplus Pennsylvania apples are being purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation at the rate of forty carloads or 24,000 bushels a week. Inspections are being made by the State Department of Agriculture.

Purchases are being made principally in Adams, Franklin, York, Cumberland, Berks, Lehigh, Chester and Erie Counties. All principal varieties and U. S. No. 1 and a combination of U. S. No. 1 and U. S. Utility grades are being purchased.

BAD EGGS

Twenty thousand eggs were condemned in Philadelphia as unfit for human consumption. They were denatured with kerosene by agents of the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry and of the United States Department of Agriculture, who made the seizure.

TREE SOURCES

Plant inspectors of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture report that Pittsburgh purchased its Christmas trees from eleven states and four Canadian provinces. The 107 carloads inspected at Pittsburgh were from the following sources: Vermont, 49 carloads; Maine, 13; New Hampshire, 6; Ohio, 5; Pennsylvania, 5; Washington, 3; Delaware, Massachusetts, Montana, New York and Wisconsin, one carload each; British Columbia, 5; Nova Scotia, 3; Quebec, 9, and New Brunswick, 3.

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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STATE LEADS IN MEAT PACKERS

Pennsylvania has more meat packing plants than Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska combined, it was disclosed today by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture. The Keystone State has more such plants than any other State.

Only nine western states have a higher plant value of meat packers' products than does Pennsylvania, whose 134 packing plants handle 4.25 percent of the nation's total. The plant value of Pennsylvania's output is $100,453,515.

Illinois has only seventy-nine meat packers but the plant value of their products is $494,401,747, or 20.93 percent of the nation's total.

Meat packing is Pennsylvania's No. 10 industry in size.

Although Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska are famed centers of the meat industry the total of their meat packing plants is only a little more than half the Pennsylvania total.

GOVERNOR AIDS STATE'S GREAT MEAT INDUSTRY

Governor George H. Earle today urged the people of Pennsylvania to observe the period from February 6 to March 6 as Eat-More-Meat Month.

The executive statement follows:

"The great meat industry of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania provides an income and livelihood for many of the citizens of the State.

"Pennsylvania is one of the six leading livestock States east of the Mississippi, ranks fourteenth among the forty-eight States in value of farm animals and has one-third of the total value of farm animals in the North Atlantic States. Moreover, livestock and livestock products account for two-thirds of the cash income of the farmers of this Commonwealth.

"Pennsylvania's meat industry is the tenth industry in importance in the State and ranks tenth among the forty-eight States.

"The meat industry throughout the nation recently met a crisis due to the collapse of prices and the entire industry from the producer to the consumer is affected. There is a ruinous surplus of meats of all kinds with the result that Pennsylvania farmers are selling feeder and other cattle at great financial loss. Present stocks of meat must be moved quickly to the consumers' table if our farmers are not to suffer further losses when the time arrives when they must market meat animals still on the farm.

"Declining farm prices due to overproduction in 1937 have reduced national buying power and increased unemployment.

"Due to conditions peculiar to the last four years, meat now on Pennsylvania markets is of exceptionally high quality.

"As Governor of Pennsylvania, I call upon the citizens of the State to familiarize themselves with the importance of the meat industry to the general welfare of all and, by the generous consumption of all kinds of meats, to take advantage of this unusual opportunity to obtain the highest quality meat foods, with their essential nutritional values, at unusually low prices."

New Federal Farm Law Seeks To Improve Land

The new Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizes the United States Department of Agriculture to develop in Pennsylvania and other Agricultural States a program of land conservation and land utilization, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, said today.

The purpose of this program is to correct maladjustments in land use and thereby to improve the economic condition and position of American agriculture.

STATE FARM PRICES LOWER

Another drop of four points in the index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for their important products is reported for the month ended January 15 by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture.

The index on January 15 was 115 percent of pre-war prices but nine points lower than a year ago.

The index of prices received by farmers in the United States for their products, at 102 percent of prewar in mid-January, was 2 points lower than a month earlier, and 29 points below a year ago. This was the lowest January price level recorded for local farm markets since 1934. Slightly higher prices were reported for grains, and cotton and cottonseed, but all other major groups declined. Dairy products dropped 8 points, or somewhat more than the normal decline from December to January. Meat animals dropped only 1 point in contrast with the rather sharp declines of recent months. The index for chickens and eggs as a group was down about seasonally. Compared with mid-January 1937, dairy products were unchanged and chickens and eggs were up 3 points. All other groups, however, were sharply lower.

The table gives the Pennsylvania and United States farm prices in dollars for certain products as of January 15, with December and pre-war comparisons revised.

Commodity.	Jan. Average 1910-14	Dec. 15 1937	Jan. 15 1937
Wheat per bu.	$ .98	$ .91	$ .93
Corn per bu.	.67	.60	.61
Oats per bu.	.46	.40	.40
Barley per bu.	.67	.62	.64
Rye per bu.	.78	.75	.75
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.61	.64
Potatoes per bu.	.73	.65	.65
Hay per ton	16.27	9.70	10.10
Apples per bu.	.79	.70	.70
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.04	8.70	8.40
Beef cattle, 100 lbs.	6.02	7.40	7.10
Veal calves, 100 lbs.	7.98	10.20	10.30
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.54	4.20	4.10
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.00	8.20	7.90
Milk cows per head	51.68	82.00	79.00
Horses per head	165.60	136.00	140.00
Mules per head	——	140.00	141.00
Chickens per lb.	.125	.196	.199
Turkeys per lb.	——	.26	.26
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.83	2.55	2.50
Butter per lb.	.33	.38	.35
Butterfat per lb.	——	.39	.37
Eggs per doz.	.322	.305	.262
Wool per lb.	.236	.31	.29
Farm Price Index	**Pre-war Base**		
United States	100	104	102
Grain	100	86	91
Fruit	100	76	70
Meat animals	100	111	110
Dairy products	100	136	128
Chickens and eggs	100	127	113
Unclassified	100	118	114
Pennsylvania	100	119	115
Grain	100	90	92
Fruit	100	87	87
Meat animals	100	118	115
Dairy products	100	150	146
Chickens and eggs	100	125	112
Unclassified	100	74	75
Prices Farmers Pay:			
Pennsylvania	100	126	126
United States	100	126	126

BUREAU JUMPS INCOME 50%

License fees and fines collected by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in 1937 exceeded the 1934 collections by 50 percent.

They totaled $640,079.66 last year, $590,678.47 in 1936, $508.332.20 in 1935 and $427,751.35 in 1934.

The bureau, of which Elmer E. Harter, Jr., is director, collected $615,590.41 in license fees and $26,489.25 in fines during 1937.

Licenses issued last year were as follows: bakery, 3,171; ice cream factories, 1,424; oleo dealers, 4,338; cold storage warehouses, 70; egg opening plants, 23; beverage bottlers, 992; fertilizer manufacturers, 175; feeding stuffs manufacturers, 1,453; lime, 127, and insecticides, 303.

This bureau is not only self-supporting but last year paid into the general fund of the State Treasury approximately $505,000 more than the operating costs of the bureau.

FARM FACTS

Food is dispensed, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in a majority of the 175,000 to 200,000 establishments which come under the definition of chain stores in the Keystone State. Two or more stores operated by one owner come within this category.

Federal-State inspectors licensed by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture inspected in 1937, approximately 140,000,000 pounds of peas, corn, cherries, tomatoes and other cannery products, compared with 135,000,000 in 1936.

Roger M. Baker, chief of the Entomology Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has been elected president of the Entomological Society of Pennsylvania. H. B. Kirk, also of the Department, was named secretary.

At the training school for food agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Secretary J. Hansell French said it was the purpose of the school to develop a corps of men as well trained and disciplined as the famous Pennsylvania Motor Police.

Dr. Howard E. Gensler, of the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, addressed the Tri-State Conference of Food and Health Officials in Pittsburgh last week. Leicester Patton, of the same bureau, is president of the conference.

Dr. Joseph W. E. Harrison, of Philadelphia, was elected chairman of the Board of Consulting Chemists of the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg. He succeeds the late Dr. Charles H. LaWall.

RISE IN EGG PRICES SEEN

More favorable egg prices for the producer and a sharp increase in milk production from the seasonal low point were predicted today by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The most important development in the poultry and egg situation is the large out-of-storage movement of shell eggs. This increases the chances of more favorable egg prices to the producer this winter and next spring.

Other developments include the continued high rate of egg production per hen, the earlier-than-usual peak in cold storage stocks of frozen poultry, and the record low numbers of laying birds on farms.

Developments in the dairy situation have been the sharp decline in butter prices and indications of a marked increase in milk production from the seasonal low point in early December.

While butter prices during most of the last quarter of 1937 were decidedly higher than a year earlier, it seems probable that during the first half of 1938 prices will average lower than in 1937, and probably about the same as in the first half of 1935 and 1936. Even with the decline in butter prices in the past month, butterfat is still relatively high compared with prices of feeds. The decline in butter prices has greatly narrowed the margin between domestic and foreign prices and tended to curtail imports.

Total milk production on January 1 was slightly higher than a year earlier and the highest for that date since 1934. Production is likely to continue higher than a year earlier during the remainder of the winter feeding season.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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FEB 23 1938

FRENCH EXTENDS SEED SERVICE

Additional equipment and personnel for the Seed Laboratory at Harrisburg of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture was authorized today by Secretary J. Hansell French for the protection of the farmers and gardeners of the State who annually spend more than $8,000,000 for seed.

Keystone State farmers annually spend $6,000,000 for hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat seed and farmer and home gardens consume approximately $2,000,000 in vegetable and flower seeds.

There are 3,000 seedsmen in this State and the State Seed Laboratory annually analyzes 3,000 seed samples for quality, purity and germination. The only other protection for the seed buyer is the federal check of interstate shipments.

Samples are obtained by the laboratory by two methods. State inspectors collect them from wholesalers and dealers, and farmers and gardeners may send in samples for analysis. A fee of 25 cents per sample is charged for the latter service.

Dr. E. M. Gress, State botanist and chief of the division of seed inspection, claims there is no industry in which it would be easier to practice fraud than in the seed industry if there were no governmental supervision.

"One can visualize the importance of pure, high quality seed and of the seed inspection service of the State Department of Agriculture," Secretary French says, "when it is realized that $6,000,000 worth of grains seed produced seven Pennsylvania crops worth $119,000,000 to the farmers of the State in 1937. Seed that fails to germinate or contains a high percentage of noxious weeds or shows a high degree of varietal impurity costs the planter money."

Facilities of the seed laboratory are being increased to expedite seed analyses and to make possible more tests for farmers and gardeners who desire the protection of the State inspection service before planting. This service is available to the general public.

A sample should consist of a teacup full of seed and should be sent with the 25 cents fee in a strong container to the Seed Laboratory, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

CASH INCOME

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today issued figures showing how Pennsylvania farmers have improved their financial position since the bottom of the depression.

Their total cash income from the sale of their principal crops and livestock products for each of the last six years was as follows:

1932	$158,590,000
1933	$176,759,000
1934	$200,535,000
1935	$223,500,000
1936	$238,550,000
*1937	$274,425,000

*Estimated.

Government Agency Buys Surplus Peas

Surplus canned peas are being purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in Pennsylvania and ten other States.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, explained that removal of the surplus pack of 1937 peas would keep normal trade channels open, reduce the carry-over, encourage better demand for peas grown in 1938 and place a bottom under prices for peas to be harvested this year.

The corporation is buying 704,741 cases in the eleven States and will distribute them through relief agencies.

POTATO STOCKS BELOW AVERAGE

Potato growers, dealers and wholesale buyers in Pennsylvania on January 1 were in a fairly favorable position compared with competitors in some other potato-producing States, the State Department of Agriculture reports on the basis of a survey just completed.

The carry-over of the 1937 crop on January 1 was 6,771,000 bushels, compared with 5,536,000 a year ago, but the carry-over two years ago was 7,003,000 bushels and, from the 1934 crop, 12,460,000 bushels.

In 1936 the State produced 25,212,000 bushels of potatoes. Of that crop 1,008,000 bushels were unfit for food or seed, 3,780,000 bushels were saved for food on the farms where grown, 3,125,000 bushels were saved for seed in the locality where grown and 17,299,000 bushels, or 69 percent of the crop, were available for sale.

Last year the Pennsylvania crop was 25,215,000 bushels, of which 1,261,000 bushels were unfit for food or seed, 4,620,000 bushels were saved for food on the farms where grown, 2,980,000 bushels were saved for seed in the locality where grown and 16,354,000 bushels, or 65 percent of the crop, were made available for sale.

Merchantable potatoes on hand on January 1 of this year in the thirty-seven late and intermediate States totaled 108,936,000 bushels. This figure is 26 percent greater than that for January 1, 1937, but one percent below the five-year (1932-1936) average.

POTATO TOLERANCE

The Federal Food and Drug Administration has ruled that interstate shipments of potatoes having more than 11 per cent serious damage by concealed defects such as hollow heart and net-necrosis would be considered as adulterated and subject to seizure.

RESOLUTION

Resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association at its annual convention in Lancaster last week express the "whole-hearted thanks and appreciation of the nurserymen of Pennsylvania for the cooperative attitude shown by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, toward the nursery industry and the personal interest evinced by him."

Officers elected were: president, H. G. Seyler, Weiser Park; first vice-president, Rhea Elliott, Evans City; second vice-president, Eugene Muller, Norristown; secretary and treasurer, Albert J. Mann, Dreshertown, Montgomery County.

FARM FACTS

More late Danish cabbage, the storage crop, was produced in Pennsylvania last year than in any year on record. The harvest was 26,800 short tons. In spite of the large crop the carry-over of 1,340 short tons on January 1 was normal. The State has increased its production of this crop by 150 percent since 1929, when the January 1 carry-over was 4,370 short tons.

With their largest cash income since 1929 Pennsylvania farmers last year had little cause to cry, but they produced more tears for others, according to the State Department of Agriculture. For the second consecutive year they produced in 1937 a bumper crop of onions, 7,200,000 pounds. The average for the last ten years was 5,500,000 pounds. Stocks on hand on January 1 were 700,000 pounds, which represents a normal carry-over.

Pennsylvania ranks fifth among the forty-eight States in the capacity of its refrigerated storage space, the State Department of Agriculture reports. Eighty-six cold storage concerns offer a total of 35,004,545 cubic feet of refrigerated space in this State. In number of concerns this State ranks third.

Department Wins Filled Milk Case

Another threat to the market for Pennsylvania milk was removed this week when the State Supreme Court upheld the order of the State Department of Agriculture outlawing "filled" milk and sustained the constitutionality of the law under which the department acted.

This product is manufactured by substituting vegetable oils for butter fat in milk. It is processed in Illinois and Indiana from skim milk and cocoanut oil and had been offered for sale in Pennsylvania under the trade names of "Carolene" and "Milnut."

Sustaining the department's position that these products are an improper adulteration of milk, the Supreme Court ruled that "there is no conceivable subject of legislation more peculiarly within the police powers of the State" and that the law under which Secretary J. Hansell French prohibited the sale of "filled" milk in this State is "so clearly a reasonable and proper regulation in the interest of the public health, especially of child welfare, that its validity is beyond question."

In a number of other States the higher courts have declared similar legislation invalid.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO FEBRUARY 1, 1938*

Owner	State	Rank Feb. 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
E. B. Parmenter (Pen 91)	Massachusetts	1	1201.40	1204
Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	2	1191.00	1160
Guy A. Leader (Pen 6)	Pennsylvania	3	1168.55	1127
G. M. Zeiset	Pennsylvania	4	1094.45	1056
Weber Duck Farm, Inc.	Massachusetts	5	1092.05	1190
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	6	1088.65	1105
E. B. Parmenter (Pen 92)	Massachusetts	7	1064.20	1056
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	8	1052.55	1063
Guy A. Leader (Pen 5)	Pennsylvania	9	1042.40	1064
Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	New Jersey	10	1023.80	1059

*E. B. Parmenter's pens are Rhode Island Red and that of the Weber Duck Farm, Inc., is Barred Plymouth Rock. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY FOR JANUARY, 1935-1938

Month	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.
January, 1938	47.20	14.82	14.63	24.2
January, 1937	64.07	76.25	78.80	23.4
January, 1936	69.66	84.13	85.69	23.6
January, 1935	68.54	81.95	81.31	23.4

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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STATE POLICY ATTRACTS NEW FARM INDUSTRY

Employment for thousands of Pennsylvanians and new markets at premium prices for Keystone State farm products have been created during the last three years through expansion of the State's canning industry.

The last three years have witnessed the industry's most rapid growth in Pennsylvania. Last year three large cannery companies established plants here, other canneries increased their production and a number of small plants were opened.

One of the nation's largest food processors has just purchased an $800,000 factory building in Milton. This new cannery will open with 200 employes and is contracting with farmers for the production of 1,000 acres of peas, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables.

In 1935 seventeen new canneries opened in Pennsylvania, giving employment to 1,361 wage earners who were paid $255,500 that year.

Cooperation given the canneries by the State Department of Agriculture through its division of fruit and vegetable inspection and the high quality of Pennsylvania farm products have combined to attract new canneries to this State, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary French has encouraged this growing Pennsylvania industry by increasing the personnel of the division of fruit and vegetable inspection 50 percent, by establishing official grades for peas, by extending State inspection to peas and corn and by conducting twenty regional schools for State inspectors and preparing for licensure 200 young men of the 1,000 who attended the schools.

Last year State inspectors tested 160,000,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables for canning. In spite of the serious handicap of a wet canning season the 1937 volume exceeded that of 1936 by 25,000,000 pounds.

State inspection makes it possible for the canneries to buy graded products from the farmer at premium prices. Canneries availing themselves of this service have captured the cream of the market and were able to pay farmers high prices last fall when prices for farm products fell sharply throughout the nation.

REDUCE ACREAGE

Potato growers in the early or southern States are reducing their 1938 acreage six percent below that of last year, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announces.

Reports as of January 1 indicate an acreage of 326,400 acres to be planted in the early states for the early commercial Irish potato crop in 1938. This is 2 percent above the 5-year (1928-32) average of 318,400 acres.

This fall crop acreage in Texas and the early acreage in south Florida, from which the crop is moving to market at the present time, were increased 76 and 17 percent, respectively. In north Florida growers plan a decrease of 5 percent, but in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, there is a reported increase of 50 percent in the acreage for spring harvest. In the seven other early States, Alabama, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and other districts of Texas, present plans point to a decrease of 6 percent below the 1937 acreage.

PENNSYLVANIA APPLES FIND NEW MARKETS

Two hundred and five commercial apple growers in twenty Pennsylvania counties have contributed to an advertising campaign seeking wider world markets for apples grown in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

These growers paid to Appalachian Apples, Inc., a non-profit growers organization, one cent per bushel on 773,726 bushels of apples for the promotion of the bumper 1937 crop. The three other cooperating States contributed on a production basis.

Carroll R. Miller, Martinsburg, W. Virginia, secretary of the group, reports that through newspaper advertising and other promotional methods these funds have been used to increase the consumption of Applachian apples in New England and the South. Various cities show increased sales ranging from 51 to 73 percent.

Between January 1 and February 1 the nation reduced its apples in cold storage from 32,004,000 bushels to 26,076,000 bushels, but in spite of that tremendous consumption the holdings on February 1 were the largest on record for that date. They exceeded the stocks of a year ago by 8,716,000 bushels and were 1,400,000 bushels above the supplies of February 1, 1936.

Adams County with sixty-four members leads in number of cooperating apple growers. The number of cooperating growers in the other counties are:

Berks, 17; Blair, 1; Bucks, 2; Center, 1; Chester, 2; Cumberland, 7; Delaware, 2; Erie, 1; Franklin, 43; Juniata, 1; Indiana, 2; Lancaster, 25; Lehigh, 7; Perry, 3; Snyder, 1; Somerset, 1; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1; York, 23.

SEED TESTING

Subsequent to the announcement by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture that its seed laboratory equipment and personnel would be augmented to increase its service to farmers and commercial gardeners, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, today issues instructions for sending seed samples to the laboratory for testing.

The instructions follow:

Only unmixed seeds named as "agricultural seeds," in Section 1, will be tested.

A fair-size sample should be sent—about ⅛ pound of small seeds, and ½ pound of seeds as large as, or larger than wheat.

Samples sent by mail or express must be prepaid, and enclosed in strong containers.

Samples should be sent to the Seed Laboratory Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Each sample must bear the name of the seed, and the name and address of the sender.

A statement must accompany the sample telling what kind of test is desired, whether purity test, germination test, or both.

A fee of twenty-five cents must accompany the sample. No test will be made until the fee is paid. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

A statement should be made whether the seeds tested are for sale, or whether the test is for guidance in planting.

Seeds whose analysis is already known should not be sent for test, unless there is suspicion that the law is being violated, in which case a copy of the analysis given by the dealer should accompany the sample.

The name of the Bureau of Plant Industry must in no way be used for advertising purposes. The test and analysis, however, may be used for labeling purposes.

Not more than five samples will be tested in one month for any one person, firm or corporation.

Samples should be sent to be tested some time before the seeds are to be planted or sold. In requires nearly a month to make some germination tests.

FARM FACTS

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, warned Pennsylvania farmers today against persons who have solicited funds on the pretext that they can obtain funds of federal processing taxes. These solicitors have been reported in other States and may seek to operate in Pennsylvania. No refunds have been authorized by congress.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports that on January 1 there were 108,936,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes available for sale in the United States, or 26 percent more than on January 1, 1937.

Poultrymen were advised today by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, that a survey just completed shows 123,320,000 pounds of poultry in cold storage in the United States on January 1, compared with 187,887,000 pounds a year earlier and with an average of 132,485,000 pounds for the preceding five years.

During the recent Pennsylvania Farm Show the Housing Bureau of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce obtained rooms in private homes for 1,940 show visitors. This represents an increase over 1937 of more than 12 per cent. The bureau received 535 room applications prior to show week and 511 on the second day of the Show.

Commercial producers of maple syrup in Pennsylvania report to the State Department of Agriculture that they have already contracted for the sale of the bulk of the 1938 crop, which they will soon begin to harvest.

POTATO PLAN DOUBLES SALES

One of Pennsylvania's largest potato distributors has doubled his sales of potatoes by the adoption of the special consumer package bearing a big blue keystone trademark of Pennsylvania graded and inspected uniform quality potatoes.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, corroborates these claims, pointing out that by grading their potatoes and taking advantage of the Department's inspection service the progressive growers in this State have expedited the movement of their big 1937 crop and supported prices paid to the farmer.

The second successful season of the State's potato-marketing program is now nearing its close. In this program the State Department of Agriculture, State College, the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, the growers and many wholesale and retail distributors have cooperated.

Much of the credit for the success of the plan is given by Secretary French and the potato industry to the 200 young men who, after training by the State Department of Agriculture, have inspected the potatoes shipped under the program.

The new Potato Interests Division of the department reports increasing interest among the growers in grading and State inspection.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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SECRETARY FRENCH REPORTS FARM ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1937

(This report will be published in four instalments beginning in this issue.)

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture on December 31 completed a year of unprecedented expansion, extended public service and many noteworthy achievements beneficial to the State's 191,000 farm families, its 10,000,000 consumers and its great food industry.

In his annual end-of-year review of the work of his Department, Secretary J. Hansell French expressed his appreciation of the unselfish and intelligent cooperation of the farmers, farm organizations, nurserymen and food, lime, fertilizer and feeding stuffs manufacturers, without which he said, little could have been accomplished.

He referred particularly to the fact that the State Department of Agriculture is essentially a law-enforcing agency and that it enjoyed the active support of the farm groups and the food industry in its efforts to enforce the agricultural and pure food laws.

The year began with the General Assembly in session and the Department of Agriculture went before that law-making body with a twenty-two-point program.

From that session of the State legislature the Department obtained:

A produce dealers' licensing and bonding law, culminating a 40-years' fight by Pennsylvania farmers for such a law.

The State's first soil conservation legislation.

The State's first agricultural conservation legislation.

The State's first Bang's Disease eradication law and appropriation.

The State's first appropriation ($25,000) for the development and promotion of Pennsylvania potatoes.

Teeth for the pure food laws, including severe penalties for the second and subsequent offenses and the effective instrument of the court injunction to put the habitual lawbreaker out of business.

Power to adopt pure food definitions and standards.

Indemnities for trees destroyed because of Cedar Rust disease infection.

Compulsory marking of the grade on closed packages of potatoes.

Legalization of the sale of fruits and vegetables by volume in closed packages.

An appropriation of $100,000 for the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine.

Codification of the plant pest laws.

Tightening of the bakery licensing and registration law.

Amendments to the ice cream law.

Amendments to the butter law.

An appropriation of $10,000 for tobacco disease control work.

An appropriation of $10,000 for a Pennsylvania exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, Ohio, 1939.

A license fee for livestock dealers.

Amendments to the sausage adulteration act.

Amendments to the carbonated beverage sanitary act.

Amendments to the law against misrepresentative food advertising.

Amendments to the Administrative Code giving the Department advisory powers in the control of household insect pests and the power to seize contaminated foods.

The Department also obtained from that farm-conscious General Assembly an increase in its general appropriation of $262,500, in addition to special appropriations totaling $1,576,500.

In addition to the $1,200,000 obtained from the State legislature for the indemnification of farmers for dairy cattle condemned for tuberculosis and Bang's disease, Secretary French obtained auxiliary federal allotments totalling $150,000 for Bang's disease indemnities. The federal government had previously given Pennsylvania $427,500 for this purpose for the year.

FARM FACTS

York County farmers and other land occupiers have petitioned the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Board to establish a soil conservation district in all or part of that county. A hearing will be held in the York Post Office Building, March 9 at 1:30 p. m. A Lancaster County Petition will be presented to the board at its next executive session. Four districts are in process of organization in Western Pennsylvania.

In spite of the collapse of farm product prices which followed the record-breaking harvest last fall forty-one states, including Pennsylvania, report an increase in the cash income of their farmers last year, in comparison with their 1936 income. According to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, farm income in this State increased 13 percent last year.

NAME CHAIRMEN FOR CONGRESS

The Pennsylvania Committee for the World's Poultry Congress, which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, from July 28 to August 7, 1939, has named the following sub-committee chairmen:

Harry M. Turrell, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the exhibit committee; Yates Catlin, Harrisburg, chairman of the publicity and speakers committee; George E. Foss, Harrisburg, chairman of the tours committee; H. C. Fetterolf, Camp Hill, chairman of the youth and juvenile committee; J. C. McCoy, Jr., Emlenton, chairman of the budget and finance committee; Frank H. Ellis, Elverson, chairman of the membership and attendance committee. The next governor of Pennsylvania will serve as chairman of a reception and entertainment committee which will make special provisions for visitors from foreign countries and other states while passing through Pennsylvania to and from the Congress.

The executive committee will consist of these sub-committee chairmen and the following:

Governor George H. Earle, who is honorary chairman of the State Committee; J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, who is honorary vice-chairman of the State Committee; S. Forry Laucks, chairman of the State Committee; Mark N. Witmer, Dalmatia; Guy A. Leader, York; J. C. McCoy, Emlenton; E. J. Lawless, Jr., Harrisburg, H. C. Knandel, State College.

PEACH YELLOWS INFECTION LESS

Peach Yellows disease was less prevalent in the peach orchards of Pennsylvania inspected in 1937 than in 1936, the State Bureau of Plant Industry reported today at the close of its annual inspection.

Only 451 infected trees were found among 393,682 inspected in sixteen counties. The 1937 infection was slightly under that of 1936 and far below the average for the last seventeen years.

The results of the inspection by counties follows:

County	Orchards Inspected	Trees Inspected	No. Trees Infected
Adams	10	29,155	15
Berks	29	61,685	19
Bucks	25	15,365	63
Chester	38	14,845	13
Columbia	13	11,425	0
Dauphin	12	6,125	16
Delaware	11	10,960	40
Juniata	4	8,850	0
Lancaster	38	37,120	30
Lehigh	16	71,908	40
Montgomery	20	19,980	40
Northampton	7	18,750	29
Perry	8	24,411	47
Schuylkill	21	10,435	8
Union	6	9,375	4
York	32	43,293	87

All "yellows trees" found are marked by the inspector and removed and destroyed later by the grower. This is the only known control for the disease. This method continued annually since 1921 has reduced infection in Pennsylvania from approximately 5 percent to less than 1/10 percent.

CORN EXPORTS SHOW INCREASE

Corn is being exported from the United States during the current marketing year in larger quantities than at any time since 1928-29 and total exports for the year may exceed any year since 1922-23.

From the beginning of the marketing year on October 1, 1937 to the week ending February 5, 1938, more than 17,000,000 bushels of corn were exported from the United States. This four-months total is almost as much as average annual exports of 21,500,000 bushels for the full marketing year during the period 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Corn is being exported to the United Kingdom, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland. Corn was exported out of Buffalo for the first time in five years, and out of New York for the first time in 10 years. At New Orleans, corn receipts for export have congested rail facilities at the port.

These corn exports of 17,000,000 bushels during the first four months of this marketing year are in sharp contrast to corn imports, during the same period of 1936-37, 24,000,000 bushels. That was a drought year. Since 1937 was a year of more nearly normal weather in the United States, and a normal corn crop, our corn imports for the first four months of the marketing year dropped to 1,500,000 bushels, giving us net exports of 15,500,000 bushels. In all likelihood corn imports will decline still further the rest of this marketing year, and exports will continue heavy.

FARM TAXES DROP IN PA.

The rate of taxes on farm real estate in Pennsylvania on a valuation basis was lower in 1936 than in 1935 although in many other states there was a sharp upturn in farm taxes, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, reported today on the basis of a national survey just completed by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Pennsylvania rate per $100 of farm value was: $1.70 in 1936, $1.72 in 1935 and $2.21 in 1932.

The survey for 1937 and 1938 is expected to show a further reduction in farm taxes in Pennsylvania due to the abolition of poor boards, increased State appropriations for schools and State maintenance of more township roads. Higher rates are predicted for most other states.

Pennsylvania's 1936 rate per acre of farm taxation was 98 cents compared with 98 cents in 1935, $1.22 in 1932 and $1.30 in 1930. From 1935 to 1936 the national rate increased one cent per acre.

Among the Middle Atlantic, New England and East North Central States the 1936 tax rate per acre was higher in 1936 than in 1935 in seven states, unchanged in two and lower in five.

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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SECRETARY FRENCH REPORTS FARM ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1937

Prior to the mid-year transfer of those powers to the Milk Control Commission by the Legislature the Department recovered from a number of milk dealers many thousands of dollars for milk producers who previously had been unable to obtain payment from the dealers. From one dealer the Department arranged for the payment of $14,800 for 428 farmers and from another collected $1,480 for forty-nine farmers.

The Department obtained from the Works Progress Administration an agreement under which the farm labor situation was relieved during the harvest season.

Secretary French furnished the leadership for a campaign to reduce farm accidents and worked side by side with those farm groups which succeeded in placing Pennsylvania among the eight leading States in farm real estate tax reduction.

Through the intercession of the Department the federal government during the year purchased surplus eggs, milk, apples, grapes and potatoes from Pennsylvania farmers, thus placing a bottom under falling prices for these important commodities.

New records for number of pens and birds entered were established by the Pennsylvania Official Egg-Laying Contest last year and an "old hen" contest was inaugurated.

Representatives of the Department are in positions of leadership on the committees for the World's Poultry Congress and for the poultry promotion campaign in the northeastern States.

For the second consecutive year Secretary French has administered the department at a saving to the State of more than $200,000. Revenues collected by the Department exceeded the operating expenses by $200,205.92 in 1937 and by $202,101.36 in 1936. In 1934 the Department reported an operating loss of $369,334.-76 and the operating loss in 1933 was $1,170,247.22.

Backed by the agricultural interests of the State, Secretary French went before the General State Authority and the Public Works Administration with plans for a new Farm Show Arena Building at Harrisburg. He obtained $1,200,000 for this purpose and ground was broken for the building on January 17. The 1937 Pennsylvania Farm Show broke all records for attendance, entries, premiums awards and profit.

The State Department of Agriculture and the farmers of Pennsylvania cooperated with the federal government on ninety-nine agricultural projects with the result that $22,000,-000 of federal funds were spent last year in this State alone for the control of insect pests and plant and animal diseases, for soil conservation, for agricultural conservation and for other purposes beneficial to the farmers. Seventy-one thousand farmers took part in the agricultural conservation program.

FARM PRICES DROP AGAIN

Another drop of six points was recorded from January 15 to February 15 in the index of prices received by Pennsylvania farmers for their principal products, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture disclosed today.

On February 15 the State level of farm prices stood at 108 percent of the pre-war base. The January 15 index was 114.

The decline of five points in the United States index brought the national farm price level down to three points below the pre-war average or to its lowest point since August, 1934.

The table gives the Pennsylvania and United States farm prices in dollars for certain products as of February 15, with January and pre-war comparisons revised.

Commodity	Feb. 1910-'14	Jan. 15 1938	Feb. 15 1938
Wheat per bu.	.99	.93	.92
Corn per bu.	.68	.61	.62
Oats per bu.	.47	.40	.40
Barley per bu.	.69	.64	.64
Rye per bu.	.78	.75	.75
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.64	.64
Potatoes per bu.	.74	.65	.65
Hay per ton	16.41	10.10	10.00
Apples per bu.	.83	.70	.70
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.96	8.40	8.60
Beef Cattle per 100 lbs.	5.92	7.10	6.90
Veal Calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	10.30	10.30
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.64	4.10	4.30
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.32	7.90	7.60
Milk Cows per head	50.44	79.00	78.00
Horses per head	167.80	140.00	139.00
Mules per head	.....	141.00	143.00
Chickens per lb.	.129	.199	.195
Turkeys per lb.	.....	.26	.26
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.77	2.45	2.40
Butter per lb.	.32	.35	.33
Butterfat per lb.	.....	.37	.32
Eggs per doz.	.278	.262	.206
Wool per lb.	.232	.29	.26

Farm Price Index	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	102	97
Grain	100	91	89
Fruits	100	70	68
Meat animals	100	110	110
Dairy products	100	128	121
Chickens and eggs	100	113	94
Unclassified	100	114	97
PENNSYLVANIA	100	114	108
Grain	100	92	92
Fruits	100	87	87
Meat animals	100	115	114
Dairy products	100	144	139
Chickens and eggs	100	112	94
Unclassified	100	75	75
Prices farmers pay:			
PENNSYLVANIA	100	126	126
UNITED STATES	100	126	126

COMMITTEES FOR FARM SECURITY

County advisory committees under the Federal Farm Security Administration have been named for four Pennsylvania counties in which the provisions of the new Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act are to be experimentally carried out this year. The Committees follow:

Tioga County—Roy S. Bowen, Wellsboro; P. W. Lawton, Wellsboro; Roscoe Kemp, Nelson.

Crawford County — Irwin Smith, Guys Hill; Merle Porter, Cambridge Springs; Miller Jamison, Conneautville.

Washington County — Charles E. Crothers, Taylorstown; Cassius S. Day, Dunns Station; Jay Nelan, Claysville.

Franklin County — W. H. Gluck, Chambersburg; Ford C. Bikle, Fayetteville; Frank N. Miller, Waynesboro.

ORCHIDS TO YOU

"Uncle Nick" in his "Now My Idea Is This" column in the Towanda Daily Review says this about Dr. C. W. Rippon, principal field veterinarian of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture:

"When the State sends out men of Doctor Rippon's stamp to represent it, it is building good will and prestige that no amount of money spent directly for that purpose could possibly obtain."

APPROVE WORK

The Crawford County Potato Growers' Co-operative Association at its annual meeting in Meadville adopted resolutions approving the potato development and promotional programs of the State Department of Agriculture and of Pennsylvania State College.

"With the assurance of continued cooperation and assistance we are convinced that we as Pennsylvania growers can now successfully compete, both in production and on the markets, with the best potatoes produced in any other area," the resolutions set forth.

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania's rapidly growing pea-canning industry will benefit from the resumption of buying of surplus canned peas by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution. This was one of the eleven States in which the corporation recently purchased 704,741 cases of canned peas carried over from the 1937 crop.

Roy M. Green, chief of the division of finance in the United States Department of Agriculture, has been appointed manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Crop insurance will be available to wheat producers in 1939 in those counties or groups of counties having enough participation to warrant setting up offices, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports that 191 different food products can now be purchased in cans, including rattlesnake meat, frogs legs and soy beans.

The Official Egg-Laying Contest of the State Department of Agriculture already has forty-seven entries for the 1938-1939 contest which does not begin until October. There are 100 pens or entries in the current contest.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, reports that the curve of farm employment has again turned upward. An enumeration made on the farms of 24,000 crop reporters throughout the nation showed 71 hired hands for every 100 farms on February 1, compared with 67 on January 1. When farm prices and income dropped following the heavy harvest last fall farm employment diminished. On February 1, 1937, there were 76 hired hands per 100 farms.

More Pennsylvania meat packers have adopted State meat inspection during the last three years than during the preceding eleven years. State meat inspection was inaugurated in 1924 by the Department of Agriculture. Secretary J. Hansell French reports that from 1924 to 1934 ten plants adopted State supervision and that since 1934 twelve have placed themselves under supervision by inspectors licensed by the Department.

OLEO REGULATION

Use of colored oleomargarine for demonstration purposes will be permitted under a new regulation issued today by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

On premises licensed for the sale of oleomargarine the demonstrator may, under the new ruling, add color to his product and distribute samples among his audience if he displays a placard and explains orally that the sale of colored oleomargarine is unlawful and that he has added color for demonstration purposes only.

EXEMPT VEHICLES

Farm vehicles operated only on the farm or on highways connecting farms of the same owner are exempt of State registration fees under an amendment to the Motor Vehicle Code passed by the 1937 legislature.

Sub-section (d) of Section 401 of the Motor Vehicle Code, as amended by the Act approved June 29, 1937, P. L. 2329 (Act No. 447), reads as follows:

"(d) Motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers determined by the department to be used exclusively by any person, or his agents and employes, upon the farm or farms he owns or operates, or upon highways connecting by the most direct route any farms or portions of farms under the single ownership or operation of such person, shall be exempt from registration."

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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SECRETARY FRENCH REPORTS FARM ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1937

(This is the Third Installment)

New services organized by the Department during 1937 were the State Soil Conservation Board, Potato Interests for the promotion of Pennsylvania potatoes, nursery inspection headquarters in Norristown and a clearing house for complaints against produce dealers.

Bang's disease eradication was placed on the area plan for the first time, bovine tuberculosis infection was kept under the one-half of one percent requirement and barriers against the importation of diseased cattle into the State were strengthened.

Filled milk, a compound of skim milk and vegetable oils, was outlawed in the State by the Department.

Official colors for the identification of graded Pennsylvania farm products and the protection of both the farmer and consumer were adopted.

In the field of law enforcement the Department obtained jail sentences for racketeers selling watered butter, adulterated maple syrup and spoiled meat.

Pennsylvania's rapidly growing pure or certified seed industry advanced materially during the year largely because of the strict supervision of the Department's seed inspection service which has established Pennsylvania-grown certified seed as the standard of the world.

Department specialists, cooperating with a seed house, last year produced the country's first varietally pure pepper seed.

The department's fruit and vegetable inspection service has so improved the quality of Pennsylvania canning products that the nation's leading canners are demanding more and more of these products and several new canneries were attracted to this State during 1937.

Several new commodity situation reports were inaugurated during the year by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, an agency of the Department which also published more than one hundred crop reports based on information furnished by 16,000 farmers.

More intensive battle on several new fronts was waged during the year on the Japanese beetle, the Gypsy Moth, Tobacco Wildfire disease, the blueberry maggot, Black Stem Rust, the potato wart, Cedar Rust, Peach Yellows and the Dutch Elm disease.

During 1937 the Department published the following bulletins: Directory of Information, Fertilizer Report, Crop and Livestock Reports, the Pennsylvania Fresh Egg Law, Apiary Inspection, Report of Seed Analysis, Licensed Nurserymen, List of Pennsylvania Fairs, Apple Utilization Chart, Digest of Pure Food Laws, List of Fruit Growers, Poultry Standardization Rules and Regulations.

LESS BANG'S DISEASE HERE THAN IN U. S.

Five percent of the 781,253 dairy cattle tested in Pennsylvania since 1934 for Bang's disease were diseased and slaughtered, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, reported today. Indemnification of owners for cattle condemned for Bang's disease was begun by the Federal government on July 1, 1934, as a part of the original rural rehabilitation program. Pennsylvania has been paying similar indemnities since last fall, the first State appropriation for this purpose having been obtained from the 1937 legislature. Federal and State indemnities totaling more than $1,300,000 have been paid to date.

Tests discovered the disease in 10,382 herds comprising 257,621 cattle. No diseased animals were found in 44,706 herds comprising 523,632 head of cattle.

On January 31, of this year, Federal and State veterinarians had 30,761 herds and 351,991 head of cattle under supervision in their Bang's disease control program.

Of the 22,354,431 dairy cattle tested in the United States, 1,419,008 or more than 6 percent were condemned.

CEDAR APPLE RUST

Approved methods for the control of Cedar Apple Rust, a fungus disease injurious to apple orchards and prevalent in the Southern Pennsylvania commercial apple belt, are explained in a bulletin issued today by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

K. W. Lauer, advanced plant pathologist of the bureau, is author of the bulletin, which is illustrated with photographs of infected trees, leaves and fruit.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, last year obtained an appropriation from the General Assembly for the payment of indemnities to owners of disease-carrying cedar trees destroyed to protect the apple orchards of neighboring growers. The appropriation is already exhausted.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained without cost by writing to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., for General Bulletin No. 550.

POULTRY WORK UP IN STATE

More pullets qualified in the 1936-1937 Record of Performance trapnesting program of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture than in any year since poultry standardization was inaugurated in this State in 1927.

Of the 3,999 birds entered, 1,648 or 41.2 percent (the highest percentage on record) qualified with official trapnest records of 200 eggs or more averaging 24 ounces or more per dozen. The qualifying birds had an average production for the year of 241.1 eggs and an average egg weight of 25.9 ounces per dozen.

There were 559 birds that qualified with production records ranging from 250 to 340 eggs and 1,089 birds produced from 200 to 249 eggs.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, attributed the high percentage of qualifying birds to the gradual improvement of poultry breeds in the Keystone State and to the poultry standardization work of the State Bureau of Markets.

Vickery's Poultry Farm, Columbia Cross Roads, had the highest percent of qualified birds and the highest average egg weight. One hundred and twenty-four of the 150 Single Comb White Leghorn pullets entered by this farm, or 82.7 percent, qualified and they had an average egg weight of 26.7 ounces per dozen. Burr's Poultry Farm, Tunkhannock, had the highest average egg production for qualifying birds and the distinction of being the only flock with the majority of its record birds grouped in the higher production range. One hundred and sixty-nine of the 250 Single Comb White Leghorn pullets entered by this farm averaged 258.1 eggs and 109 of the qualified birds classified in the production range of 250-340 eggs. A Single Comb White Leghorn pullet entered by George M. Anthony, Strausstown, made an all-time-high record in Pennsylvania Record of Performance by laying 340 eggs with an average egg weight of 24.7 ounces per dozen.

Pennsylvania Record of Performance flocks operate under the standard grades and regulations of the "Poultry Standardization Plan," Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. Every bird used as a breeder must be individually handled at least once each year by an authorized poultry inspector. He selects for egg production qualities and freedom from all breed disqualifications. All approved birds are identified with an official sealed and numbered leg band. The females entered in Record of Performance trapnesting receive additional unannounced inspections throughout the year, at which time each hen's egg is weighed and recorded by the poultry inspector. In conjunction with the annual inspection, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, performs a tube agglutination blood-test for pullorium disease on every bird kept on the premises.

FARM FACTS

The editorial committee of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association advises J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, that "the 18,000 members of the association more than appreciate the thoughtful consideration you (Secretary French) have repeatedly shown them, the most recent of which was help provided for expansion in our poultry plant at State College."

"Just as insecurity of farm tenure encourages wasteful exploitation of soil and threatens the source of farm income, so does inadequate farm income bring about insecurity of tenure and exploitation of soil," declares Major S. M. Wass, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Board.

Local police officers in Pennsylvania were paid $28,161 in 1937 for the humane destruction of uncontrolled dogs. These payments were made from dog license fees by the State Department of Agriculture.

One out of every five or six pounds of meat consumed in the United States is eaten in hotel dining rooms or restaurants, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports that the United States leads the world in the production of phosphate rock, sulphur, sulphuric acid, superphosphate, by-product nitrogen, organic nitrogen carriers and mix fertilizer, is second in synthetic nitrogen production and third in potash production.

FOOD LAWS

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, today issued a fourth supplement to Bulletin No. 485, entitled "Food Standards and Definitions," and announced for general distribution copies of the Pennsylvania general food law as amended by the 1937 legislature.

Supplement No. 4 to "Food Standards and Definitions" contains the regulations applying to the sale of certain foods containing saccharin, which were legalized by the 1937 legislature. Saccharin-sweetened foods often are prescribed by physicians. Methods of labeling such foods are explained in the supplement.

Among the amendments to the general food law is a clause making unlawful the possession of adulterated or misbranded foods by persons engaged in the sale of food.

Copies of these bulletins may be obtained without cost from the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

BUY SURPLUSES

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, announced today that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has purchased 1,200,000 pounds or 10,448 tubs of 92 score butter on the New York and Chicago mercantile exchanges and is prepared to purchase surplus eggs if prices drop or if the normal seasonal advance fails to materialize.

Surplus butter purchases resulted in an immediate improvement in the market.

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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SECRETARY FRENCH REPORTS FARM ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1937

(This is the fourth installment)

Each of the Department's four bureaus transacted a larger volume of business during 1937 than in any previous year.

The Bureau of Animal Industry last year examined 950,000 specimens of animal matter, compared with 530,000 in 1934; made 88,004 hog cholera inoculations, compared with 1,086 in 1934, made 370,503 Bang's disease tests, compared with 110,616 in 1934; licensed 405 stallions, compared with 349 in 1934; licensed 579,805 dogs, compared with 534,824; in 1934; recovered $2,913.24 in damages for livestock killed by dogs, compared with $965.44 in 1934, inspected 10,487 meat establishments, compared with 9,371 in 1934, and examined and approved 18,076,789 pounds of meat, compared with 15,809,310 in 1934.

The Bureau of Plant Industry last year maintained nursery inspection on approximately 13,000 acres, compared with 9,077 in 1934; made 4,600 inspections, compared with 2,501 in 1934; issued 706 certificates, compared with 449 in 1934; licensed 261 resident dealers, compared with 157 in 1934; certified 779.75 acres of seed potatoes, compared with 635.75 acres in 1934; certified 213.3 acres of tomato seed, compared with 196.5 acres in 1934; certified 1,639 pounds of pepper seed as against none in 1934.

By expanding the federal - state Gypsy Moth control project in Northeastern Pennsylvania (begun in 1933) to gigantic proportions the spread of this destructive insect was checked last year. With the help of Works Progress Administration labor the project in 1937 removed debris from 3,005 acres of woodland, compared with none in 1934; scouted 268,646 acres of open territory, compared with 50,788 in 1934; scouted 422,135 acres of woodland, compared with none in 1934; treated 367,851 units of infestation, compared with 160,536 in 1934; inspected and certified 1,270,519 shipments at quarantine areas, compared with 202,288 in 1934; sprayed 5,762 town properties, compared with 2,763 in 1934; sprayed 9,081 acres of woodland, compared with 3,502 acres in 1934.

Through enforcement without discrimination the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry has increased its collections from license fees and fines by almost 100 percent. These collections totaled $427,751.35 in 1934 and $642,079.66 in 1937.

This bureau in the last three years has more than doubled its prosecutions for violations of the laws protecting the purity of the State's food, fertilizer and feeding stuffs supplies. There were 752 violations in 1934 and 1,596 in 1937.

Services rendered Pennsylvania's $65,000,000 poultry industry last year by the Department through its Bureau of Markets exceeded in volume those of any previous year. Poultry inspectors of the bureau selected 300,000 birds in the poultry improvement work, issued 1,803 record of performance certificates and 690 standardization certificates, and made 3,083 fresh egg law inspections.

Fruit and vegetable growers and the consumers benefited from the Bureau of Markets inspection service under which 89,880,000 pounds of cannery products were inspected. The bureau's spray residue laboratory analyzed 1,655 samples.

FARM FACTS

The Dairymen's Price Reporter, official publication of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, in the principal editorial of its February issue comments on the enactment of "much legislation of great importance to agriculture" in Pennsylvania.

During 1937 the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture indemnified livestock owners in the total amount of $25,458.71 for animals destroyed by uncontrolled dogs. The department recovered from dog owners an additional $2,940.09 for the indemnification of livestock owners.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announces that the Farm Credit Administration is making emergency crop and feed loans for 1938, as authorized by the joint Resolution of Congress, approved February 4. The loans will be made only to farmers who cannot obtain credit from any other source. The money loaned will be limited to necessary and actual cash needs for growing 1938 crops or maintaining livestock. The largest amount which any one farmer may borrow is $400. The interest rate is 4 percent a year.

The loans will be made by field representatives assister by local crop loan committees in the various counties.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, reports that only 158 infected animals were found among 35,445 cattle tested in Pennsylvania in January for tuberculosis.

LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS UP

Receipts by Pennsylvania farmers from the sale of livestock and livestock products in January of this year were higher than in January, 1937, but the income from the principal crops was less, the State Department of Agriculture reports.

Livestock and livestock products brought the farmers $14,697,000 in January of this year and $14,112,000 in January last year, compared with January receipts of $11,867,000 in 1936 and $10,980,000 in 1935.

The four years' record of January receipts from principal crops is, 1935, $2,568,000; 1936, $3,470,000; 1937, $5,392,000; 1938, $4,560,000.

All farm receipts in January of this year including government payments totaled $20,242,000, compared with $20,422,000 in the same month a year ago.

FEWER HORSES ON PA. FARMS

For the first time in four years the number of horses, mules and colts on Pennsylvania farms declined this year.

The annual January 1 livestock inventory shows 291,000 horses and colts on the farms of the State, compared with 294,000 last year. There was no change from 1935 to 1937. There are 53,000 mules and mule colts in Pennsylvania. The mule population remained stationary at 54,000 from 1935 to 1937.

Pennsylvania's cattle and calf population jumped from 1,469,000 to 1,498,000 from January 1, 1937 to January 1, 1938. The number of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk remained at 887,000, while the sheep and lambs dropped from 462,000 to 453,000 and hogs and pigs fell from 652,000 to 639,000.

The farm value of Pennsylvania livestock on January 1 was: horses and colts, $40,912,000; mules and mule colts, $7,743,000; cattle and calves, $88,951,000; cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk, $69,186,000; sheep and lambs, $2,597,000; hogs and pigs, $8,059,000.

The farm values in 1933, the low point in recent years, were: horses and colts, $28,405,000; mules and mule colts, $5,096,000; cattle and calves, $46,878,000; cows and heifers two years old and over and kept for milk, $37,212,000; sheep and lambs, $1,443,000; hogs, including pigs, $4,182,000.

The number of horses on farms in Pennsylvania has been declining rather steadily. However, shipments of young stock into the State and a revival of interest in horse-raising are replacing the aged work stock with young, vigorous animals. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports 405 stallions registered in 1937, compared with 384 in 1936, 370 in 1935, 349 in 1934, 317 in 1933, 205 in 1929 and 408 in 1922. Horses continue to command good prices.

PRAISE FARM SHOW

"Highest praise" is given the management of the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show by the "Dairymen's Price Reporter" in its February issue. Its editor writes:

"The Pennsylvania Farm Products Show was attended by some 500,000 persons over a period of five days. This show truly depicts the best in Pennsylvania agriculture not only of farm products and livestock but of the people themselves and particularly the thousands of young men and women members of the 4-H and vocational school clubs. Coupled with these features is the newest in commercial exhibits of farm and home equipment and educational meetings of the many farm and related organizations that bring the latest word in scientific knowledge in the problems of each group. This is truly an inspiration to all who attend—worth many, many times its cost to the people in the State. The highest praise is in order for all those who plan and carry out this Show."

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

TEN HIGH PENS TO MARCH 1, 1938*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
E. B. Parmenter (Pen 91)	Massachusetts	1	1488.85	1482
Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	2	1464.10	1417
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	3	1462.10	1400
E. B. Parmenter (Pen 92)	Massachusetts	4	1358.20	1337
Weber Duck Farm	Massachusetts	5	1332.60	1442
G. M. Zeiset	Pennsylvania	6	1309.40	1256
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	7	1307.60	1313
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	8	1287.70	1292
Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	New Jersey	9	1282.75	1305
Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	10	1278.40	1291

*The pens of E. B. Parmenter and Weber Duck Farm, Inc., are Rhode Island Reds. That of Fuzzydele Farms is New Hampshires. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO MARCH 1, 1935-1938

Year	Percent Production	Av. Pts. Per Bird	Av. Eggs Per Bird	Av. Egg Wt. Oz. Per Doz.
1938	50.86	75.05	76.80	23.5
1937	65.44	96.58	98.82	23.6
1936	68.74	102.60	104.49	23.6
1935	68.40	101.23	103.40	23.6

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COMPLETE FARM SHOW AWARDS DISTRIBUTION

Cataloguing and distribution of the cash awards made at the 1938 Pennsylvania Farm Show were completed this week by the Farm Show Commission. There were 5,827 cash awards totaling $33,750.75 won by Pennsylvania exhibitors and 170 awards totaling $398.50 made to out-of-state exhibitors.

York County again led the State's sixty-seven counties in number of cash awards and amount of prize money claimed by its farmers and poultrymen. All counties shared in the awards. York County exhibitors won 1,108 cash prizes totaling $4,811.25. Lancaster County, with 484, took second place for number of cash awards and Chester County, with $3,285 in prize money, was second in prize money won. Lehigh County, with 351, captured third place in number of cash awards won and Mercer County won $1,680.75 to finish third in premiums claimed.

The number of awards and amount of prize money by counties was as follows:

Adams, 112 awards, $393.50; Allegheny, 41 awards, $175.00; Armstrong, 3 awards, $32.00; Beaver, 36 awards, $808.50; Bedford, 15 awards, $80.00; Berks, 89 awards, $1,111.50; Blair, 36 awards, $447.00; Bradford, 34 awards, $133.50; Bucks, 93 awards, $521.25; Butler, 141 awards, $1,001.00; Cambria, 35 awards, $125.25; Cameron, 1 award, $1.00; Carbon, 81 awards, $208.25; Centre, 16 awards, $142.00; Chester, 292 awards, $3,285.00; Clarion, 13 awards, $127.00; Clearfield, 16 awards, $110.00; Clinton, 27 awards, $200.25; Columbia, 62 awards, $512.50; Crawford, 15 awards, $111.00; Cumberland, 219 awards, 892.25; Dauphin, 156 awards, $686.00; Delaware, 14 awards, $168.00; Elk, 5 awards, $19.00; Erie, 34 awards, $115.00; Fayette, 29 awards, $147.00; Forest, 12 awards, $31.00; Franklin, 142 awards, $1,246.50; Fulton, 2 awards, $3.00; Greene, 44 awards, $261.25; Huntingdon, 20 awards, $286.00; Indiana, 9 awards, $72.00; Jefferson, 35 awards, $281.00; Juniata, 40 awards, $167.00; Lackawanna, 20 awards, $187.00; Lancaster, 484 awards, $2,004.50; Lawrence, 82 awards, $1,017.50; Lebanon, 295 awards, $1,659.50; Lehigh, 351 awards, $1,102.75; Luzerne, 6 awards, $29.00; Lycoming, 80 awards, $176.75; McKean, 22 awards, $179.00; Mercer, 184 awards, $1,680.75; Mifflin, 22 awards, $56.25; Monroe, 7 awards, $67.00; Montgomery, 123 awards, $1,102.75; Montour, 2 awards, $75.00; Northampton, 109 awards, $657.00; Northumberland, 131 awards, $398.75; Perry, 103 awards, $347.00; Philadelphia, 46 awards, $364.00; Pike, 8 awards, $19.00; Potter, 13 awards, $111.00; Schuylkill, 56 awards, $151.50; Snyder, 6 awards, $103.00; Somerset, 21 awards, $73.00; Sullivan, 25 awards, $72.00; Susquehanna, 66 awards, $452.25; Tioga, 91 awards, $659.00; Union, 35 awards, $327.00; Venango, 25 awards, $92.75; Warren, 11 awards, $32.00; Washington, 101 awards, $854.50; Wayne, 40 awards, $105.25; Westmoreland, 37 awards, $299.75; Wyoming, 28 awards, $202.00; York, 1,108 awards, $4,811.25.

Entries from other states are admitted only in the poultry department. The awards won by other states were:

Connecticut, 3 awards, $5.00; Indiana, 4 awards, $10.00; Kentucky, 1 award, $3.00; Maine, 10 awards, $30.00; Maryland, 34 awards, $81.00; Massachusetts, 1 award, $1.00; Michigan, 5 awards, $13.00; New Jersey, 18 awards, $45.50; New York, 60 awards, $115.00; Ohio, 26 awards, $72.00; Rhode Island, 2 awards, $8.00; West Virginia, 6 awards, $15.00.

OVER-PRODUCTION

Fifty-three principal crops in the United States in 1937 showed a combined production of more than 112 percent of the 1923-1932 average. The thirteen principal fruits last year exceeded the average by 35 percent, and the seventeen principal vegetables bulked 131 percent of the average production.

FRENCH AIDS ARBORETUM

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today pledged his support to a movement having as its goal the development at State College of an arboretum that would eventually compare favorably with the world's best.

Spokesmen for the several societies and other groups enlisted in the movement plan to confer with Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, President of Pennsylvania State College, late this month to solicit his approval of the plan.

It is proposed to ask the 1939 legislature for an initial appropriation and to make the arboretum a Civilian Conservation Corps project.

Dr. J. Horace MacFarland, of Harrisburg, president emeritus of the American Rose Society, is father of the plan.

Secretary French in an address before the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society at Philadelphia, this week gave the purposes of the proposed State arboretum or botanical garden as follows:

"Such an arboretum would combine in one great institution a garden of trees and shrubs and other plants for scientific study and a great park-like area unified by design but filled with landscapes where plants are arranged so that first, there is interest and then appreciation of their many values for human use and enjoyment.

"Our needs may be summarized:

"To furnish living specimen trees and shrubs for students' study.

"To help standardize wood plant names for nurserymen and others.

"To aid in plant introduction.

"To disseminate knowledge of plants to the public.

"To test the suitability of various species for planting in this climate.

"To make certain areas more attractive through planting and to create local areas of special landscape beauty, pleasing and attractive to the public and instructive to students of landscape art.

"To serve as a place for the study of methods of propagation and to furnish material for such study.

"To develop improved plants types by hybridization or other plant breeding methods.

"To furnish material for anatomical, physiological and cytological study and other similar uses."

NURSERY LIST

Pennsylvania's 721 licensed nurseries, 259 licensed nursery stock dealers and 36 licensed collectors of native plant material are listed in a bulletin issued today by the Division of Nursery Inspection of the State Department of Agriculture.

Only those nurseries and dealers handling evergreens, fruit trees, deciduous ornamentals, nut trees, perennials and roses are listed. Names of the firms, their addresses, kind of stock sold and acreages under cultivation are given.

The 721 nurseries listed report a total of 7,451 acres planted in stock.

All nursery stock sold by these concerns are inspected and certified by the Division of Nursery Inspection. Buyers are warned against purchasing uncertified stock.

Copies of this list may be obtained without cost by writing to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., for General Bulletin, No. 552.

FARMERS PLANT MORE BARLEY

Farmers in Pennsylvania report to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service that they intend this year to increase their barley acreage by one percent and to plant the same acreage of corn, oats, potatoes and tobacco.

The indicated acreages in the State are: corn, 1,368,000 acres; oats, 915,000 acres; barley 64,000 acres; potatoes, 205,000 acres; tobacco, 23,700 acres.

They anticipate a 1938 harvest of 2,455,000 acres of tame hay, the same as last year.

FARM FACTS

In the Seventeenth Century Godefried Schalken, Dutch historical and portrait painter, painted a Dutch girl candling eggs.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today warned Pennsylvania farmers to exercise caution in buying farm seeds from out-of-state sources, over which the State Department of Agriculture has no control. He advised farmers to accept no shipments not fully labeled to show the kind, variety, purity, noxious-weed content and germination.

Exports of American farm products increased 20 percent during the second half of 1937, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports. Wheat, flour, lard, fresh and dried apples, prunes, raisins, canned fruits, rice, cottonseed oil, cornstarch and hops showed the largest increases.

AIR MAPS

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration advises the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture that contracts are soon to be awarded for the mapping by aerial photography of 38,031 square miles of Pennsylvania farm lands for use in connection with the agricultural conservation program.

Last year 4,843 square miles in twelve counties in this State were photographed from the air.

Counties and the number of square miles in each to be mapped this year are:

Allegheny, 725; Armstrong, 653; Beaver, 429; Bedford, 1,026; Blair, 535; Bradford, 1,030; Bucks, 608; Butler, 790; Cambria, 717; Cameron, 392; Carbon, 406; Centre, 1,146; Clarion, 601; Clearfield, 1,142; Clinton, 878; Columbia, 479; Crawford, 1,038; Dauphin, 382; Elk, 806; Erie, 781; Fayette, 796; Forest, 424; Fulton, 403; Greene, 574; Huntingdon, 918; Indiana, 829; Jefferson, 666; Juniata, 392; Lackawanna, 451; Lawrence, 360; Lehigh, 344; Luzerne, 892; Lycoming, 1,220; McKean, 987; Mercer, 700; Mifflin, 398; Monroe, 623; Montgomery, 297; Montour, 130; Northampton, 372; Northumberland, 454; Perry, 394; Philadelphia, 128; Pike, 544; Potter, 1,071; Schuylkill, 777; Snyder, 311; Somerset, 1,034; Sullivan, 458; Susquehanna, 509; Tioga, 1,142; Union, 305; Venango, 661; Warren, 902; Washington, 862; Wayne, 703; Westmoreland, 1,039; Wyoming, 397.

FRENCH URGES USE OF ROSES

For public beautification projects such as highway landscaping and public gardens the rose is equalled by few other plant materials and surpassed by none, declared J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today in commenting on the increasing use of the rose for these purposes in Pennsylvania.

Where rose bushes are not being used it is due, Secretary French believes, to the erroneous impression that they require a great deal of attention. He points out that there are swamp roses, dry soil roses, high mountain roses, roses that will tolerate and even enjoy deep shade, roses that will survive temperatures 40 degrees below zero and roses that will thrive in hot weather.

He urges the use of rose bushes along highways, on railroad embankments, on the grounds of public buildings, for municipal gardens, in parks and cemeteries, around rural mail boxes and in patches of wasteland.

Secretary French lauded the work in this State of the American Rose Society, of which Dr. J. Horace McFarland, a Pennsylvanian is president emeritus, and predicted that the educational work it is now doing will eventually give impetus to a movement that will build a great rose-nursery industry in this State and make Pennsylvania the "Rose State."

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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EARLE BACKS APPLE MONTH

Governor George H. Earle today issued the following statement in connection with "Pennsylvania Big Apple Month":

"Pennsylvania's important commercial apple belt faces a critical situation at this time because the 1937 bumper crop of 17,000,000 bushels has left a March carry-over of 1,056,000 bushels.

"Our apple growers have hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in this fruit, much of which cannot be kept in cold storage after May 1.

"If these apples can be sold to the consumer during April a great economic loss will be avoided, large sums of money will be placed in circulation and the public health will be improved by the addition to the daily diet of many persons of a wholesome, nutritious, appetizing food possessing essential medicinal properties.

"Pennsylvania apples are the finest in the world and the apples now in cold storage are of good quality. The bulk have been graded and State inspected for quality and adherence to grade.

"Our food stores throughout the State have generously volunteered to cooperate by featuring Pennsylvania apples in their advertising and store displays during April.

"Secretary J. Hansell French has placed the facilities of the State Department of Agriculture at the disposal of the apple industry during this crisis.

"And as chief executive of this Commonwealth, I urge the citizens of Pennsylvania to do their part by placing Pennsylvania grown apples on their daily diet, by demanding Pennsylvania-grown apples at their food stores and by ordering apple dishes at restaurants and hotel dining rooms."

R. O. P. MEMBERS JOIN CONGRESS

The Pennsylvania Record of Performance Association today became the first poultry record association in the United States to subscribe 100 percent for World's Poultry Congress membership certificates.

Each of the association's fifteen members subscribed for affiliated memberships and pledged their support to the Congress which they say will benefit the poultry industry in Pennsylvania. They will be entitled to a copy of the proceedings, a copy of the official program and an identification badge. The drive for membership certificates concludes in January 1939.

Members of the association are:

L. J. Graybill, McAllisterville; H. A. Spalding, Canton; Frank H. Ellis III, Elverson; G. M. Zeiset, Brownstown; Mark N. Witmer, Dalmatia; E. A. Keller, Sharon; Don Vickery, Columbia Cross Roads; Warren H. Burr, Tunkhannock; George Anthony, Strausstown; R. D. Sleppy, Ephrata; Lochabar Farm, Jersey Shore; R. Taylor, Newtown; H. G. Windle, Cochranville; Harold Bell, Clarksville; Timber Hill Farm, Cresco.

BREAK RECORD

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, reports 19,573,000 bushels of apples in cold storage warehouses in the United States in March, establishing a high record for that date. Holdings totaled 12,193,000 bushels on March 1, 1937: 17,928,000 bushels on March 1, 1936, and 13,938,000 bushels on March 1, 1935.

Pennsylvania holdings on March 1 totaled 1,056,000 bushels, compared with 565,000 bushels a year ago.

EASTER DYE TESTS ORDERED

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, is checking up on the Easter bunny.

For the protection of Pennsylvanania's children and the consuming public in general, Secretary French has directed Elmer E. Harter, Jr., director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, to prohibit the sale in this State of Easter dyes samples of which have not been tested in the State laboratory for poisonous properties.

Manufacturers on record in the Department have been notified to submit samples of their dyes at once. Food agents of the Department will collect samples from retail establishments as an added precaution.

Since Secretary French inaugurated these annual inspections, there have been no poisonings from Easter egg dyes.

STATE ADDS NEW CANNERY

Another plant was added to Pennsylvania's rapidly growing canning industry this week, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture.

The Keystone Canning Company at North East will process peas, raspberries, dewberries, strawberries, apples, blackberries, currants, cherries, tomatoes, grapes and cabbage produced on Pennsylvania farms.

Application has been made by the concern to the State Department of Agriculture for State inspection of all of these products. In approving the application, James L. States, acting director of the Bureau of Markets, said that inspection will assure premium prices for the farmers who produce high quality products for the cannery.

This is the first application received for State inspection for dewberries, blackberries, currants and cabbage for canning.

MILK OUTPUT ABOUT NORMAL

About the usual seasonal increase in milk production has occurred in the United States since the beginning of the year, and it seems probable that it will continue until the seasonal peak in production is reached in June, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. On March 1 total milk production was about 4 to 5 percent larger than a year earlier and the highest for that date in 4 years. Total production of manufactured dairy products in January was 7 percent higher than in January 1937 and the highest for the month since 1934. In contrast with the increase in production, apparent consumption of manufactured dairy products in January was slightly less than a year earlier, despite lower retail prices. These changes indicate a decrease in consumer expenditures for dairy products. Combined receipts of milk, cream, and fresh condensed milk at the principal eastern markets in January were somewhat less than in the same month of 1937.

Even with the decline that has occurred in dairy products prices, these prices continue somewhat above average compared with prices for feeds.

A slight decline took place during 1937 in the number of milk cows on farms. The number of heifers and heifer calves on farms, however, is more than enough to provide for normal replacement in 1938 and 1939. It seems probable that the number of milk cows will increase some in the next few years.

FARM FACTS

Turkey farmers are thinking about Thanksgiving and Christmas, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture. They plan to hatch 5 percent more turkey poults this year than last and to buy about 8 percent more.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, points out that their rich 1937 harvest which broke many production records, is producing less cash for American farmers than their much smaller 1936 output. The farm cash income in February of this year exclusive of government payments was $456,000,000, compared with $505,000,000 in February, 1937.

During the past four years, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, the federal surplus commodities corporation has purchased and distributed among families on relief 2,765,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, including 920,000,000 pounds of meat, 133,000,000 pounds of cheese, dry skim milk and evaporated milk, 104,000,000 pounds of fats, including butter and lard; 26,000,000 pounds of sugar and cane and sorghum syrups, 14,000,000 pounds or 9,500,000 dozens of eggs, 12,000,000 pounds of fish, 450,000,000 pounds of grain products, 565,000,000 pounds of vegetables, 450,000,000 pounds of fruits.

LIST EXEMPTIONS FROM JAP BEETLE QUARANTINE

Exemptions from the Japanese beetle quarantine were announced today by the Federal Department of Agriculture in accordance with a revised order of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine.

Exempted items are:

Balsam pillows, when composed of balsam needles only; banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded; dyed moss and dyed sand, when heat treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials; floral designs or "set pieces," including wreaths, sprays, casket covers, and all formal florists' designs; bouquets and cut flowers not so prepared are not exempted; greensand or greensand marl, when treated and so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials; herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials; manure, peat, compost, or humus (1) when dehydrated and either shredded, ground, pulverized, or compressed, or (2) when treated with crude petroleum or any other product having high potency as an insecticide, and when so labeled on the outside of each commercial container of such materials, or (3) peat when imported and shipped in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with the country of origin; moss, sheet; mushroom spawn, in brick, flake, or pure culture form; orchids, cut; orchid plants, when growing exclusively in Osmunda fiber; Osmunda fiber, Osmundine, or orchid peat; resurrection plant or birds'-nest moss; silixa sand or similar material, when processed by crushing, grinding, and dehydrating silica or other rock, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such material, or when so designated on the waybill accompanying bulk carload shipments of the material: sphagnum moss, bog-moss, or peat moss when dried and baled; submerged aquatic plants, including Eel-grass or tape-grass, False loosestrife, Fish grass, Washington plant, or fanwort, hornwort or coon tail, water milfoil, water weed, ditch-moss, water thyme, or anacharis.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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PA. FARMS NOT PUBLIC DUMPS SAYS FRENCH

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today asked the people of Pennsylvania not to deface farm property.

Popularization of the automobile seems to have made it more convenient for many city or suburban families during spring housecleaning to dump their rubbish on farm fields than in city dumps.

"The average farmer has as much pride in the appearance of his lands as the city family has in its front lawn," declared Secretary French.

STATE SURPLUS BOUGHT BY FSCC

More than 9½ million pounds of food products were purchased in Pennsylvania and removed from overburdened markets during 1937 by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, according to the State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

The primary object of these surplus-removal programs is to stabilize markets and protect returns to growers.

Surplus agricultural commodities purchased in Pennsylvania last year included the following commodities, in terms of pounds:

Fresh apples, 2,597,472; grapes, 4,084,000; dry skim milk, 320,000; evaporated milk, 1,774,800; and white potatoes, 188,160.

The Corporation also purchased 330,210 dozen surplus eggs in Pennsylvania and 83,733 pounds of surplus frozen fish under a special act of Congress, and in addition, purchased 1,052 yards of cotton fabric, which was used in an experimental program to find new uses for cotton.

The surplus food was sent to relief and welfare agencies in various states for the use of persons on relief rolls.

SPEAKS FOR WILD PLANTS

Attention of motorists and hikers was called today by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, to State laws making it unlawful to destroy, remove or injure shrubbery or trees without the consent of the owner.

The penalty for violating this statute is a fine of not less than $25 or imprisonment of one day for each dollar of fine.

Secretary French urged the public to protect and save for others Pennsylvania's wild plant life, which he said has no superior in the United States for variety and beauty.

FARM PRODUCTS SHOW GAINS

Farm prices of ten of Pennsylvania's twenty-three principal farm products improved during the period from February 15 to March 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Prices for eleven items declined and remained stationary for the other two.

The net decline in the index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products during this period was three points.

The general level of prices received by farmers in the United States declined 1 point during the month ended March 15. At 96 percent of pre-war on March 15 the index was the lowest since August 1934. It was 32 points lower than in mid-March last year when prices received averaged 128 percent of pre-war. Among the major groups of farm products the index of prices received for meat animals advanced 7 points during the month, and cotton and cottonseed rose 2 points. Fruit prices were up 1 point. Other groups declined although poultry products declined less than usual for this time of year. Prices of dairy products were down about seasonally. Compared with March 15 last year, however, crop items were much lower while animal products showed substantial but relatively smaller declines.

The table gives the Pennsylvania and United States farm prices in dollars for certain products as of March 15, with February and pre-war comparisons revised.

Commodity	March 1910-'14	Feb. 15 1938	March 15 1938
Wheat per bu.	$ 1.00	$ .92	$ .90
Corn per bu.	.69	.62	.62
Oats per bu.	.49	.40	.41
Barley per bu.	.70	.64	.62
Rye per bu.	.79	.75	.74
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.64	.66
Potatoes per bu.	.74	.65	.70
Hay per ton	16.55	10.00	10:10
Apples per bu.	.89	.70	.65
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.08	8.60	8.90
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.20	6.90	7.00
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	10.30	9.90
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.98	4.30	4.20
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.56	7.60	7.80
Milk cows per head	51.44	78.00	79.00
Horses per head	175.00	139.00	144.00
Mules per head		143.00	148.00
Chickens per lb.	.133	.195	.195
Turkeys per lb.		.26	
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.68	2.30	2.20
Butter per lb.	.31	.33	.31
Butterfat per lb.		.32	.31
Eggs per doz.	.230	.206	.188
Wool per lb.	.226	.26	.24
Farm Price Index	**Pre-war base**		
UNITED STATES	100	97	96
Grain	100	89	85
Fruits	100	68	69
Meat animals	100	110	117
Dairy products	100	121	117
Chickens and eggs	100	94	93
Unclassified	100	97	89
PENNSYLVANIA	100	107	104
Grain	100	92	91
Fruits	100	87	81
Meat animals	100	114	115
Dairy products	100	134	128
Chickens and Eggs	100	94	88
Unclassified	100	75	78
Prices farmers pay:			
PENNSYLVANIA	100	126	126
UNITED STATES	100	126	126

FARM FACTS

The Orpington Club of America has voted unanimously to again hold its annual state meet at the Pennsylvania Farm Show. It's secretary, Merhl F. Moberly, has applied for space in the poultry department.

Sales of rubber tires for tractors and other farm implements increased from $1,000,000 in 1933 to $19,000,000 in 1937, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

The increasing demand for Pennsylvania apples is due to the introduction of better grading and inspecting practices in the conmercial orchards. Select Pennsylvania apples, uniform in size, color and variety and free from blemishes, are now being found on virtually all the markets of the world.

Pennsylvania has the first glass-block dairy barn built in the United States. It houses fifty head of Guernsey cattle on the 3,000-acre farm of former State Senator A. J. Sordoni in Luzerne County.

Real estate holdings of the Federal Land Banks last year dropped sharply for the first time since 1929, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised. The decline during the year was 3,237 farms.

NATION SHIPS MORE GRAPES

Spain's civil strife and the trade agreement between the United States and Canada have been a big help to grape producers in this country. Largely because of these factors, heavy shipments of American grapes have been made to foreign countries this past year, according to the State Department of Agriculture. Exports of fresh grapes from July 1937 through March of this year will total around 35,000 tons compared with 23,000 tons during the shipping months of the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom have been twice as heavy as in the previous year, largely because of the Spanish conflict that has cut down the supply of Spanish grapes available, and the growing demand for the more carefully packed American grapes.

The heavier export of grapes from this country to Canada is due largely to the reciprocal trade agreement under which the Canadian import duties on grapes as well as on a number of other American fruits and vegetables were lowered.

YES! NO FREE SEED

"Yes. We have no free seed."

And that goes for both the United States and Pennsylvania Departments of Agriculture.

The State department never has distributed free seed and the federal department discontinued the practice in 1923.

But every year at this time both departments receive thousands of requests for free seeds.

BUY, EAT, COOK, GIVE PENNSYLVANIA APPLES

PENNSYLVANIA BIG APPLE MONTH, April 1 to 30

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Large Potato Crop Marketed

One of the largest potato crops ever harvested in Eastern Pennsylvania has been largely disposed of this year at prices favorable to the growers, principally because of improved grading, proper labeling and systematic marketing, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture.

It has been demonstrated by the growers, food stores and the Potato Interests Division of the State Department of Agriculture during the past year that Keystone State consumers will use greatly increased supplies of Pennsylvania potatoes when they are carefully graded and sold in attractive trade-marked packages.

Secretary French declared that the progressive and aggressive growers are to be commended for developing Pennsylvania markets for Pennsylvania potatoes.

STANDARDS FOR WHIPPING CREAM

New standards and definitions for whipping cream and whipped cream, which legalize the new gas method of whipping, were announced today by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Manufacturers have developed a process for making whipped cream by means of mechanical apparatus involving the use of gas, particularly nitrous oxide. This process furnishes a means of producing whipped cream in small amounts as needed. It eliminates the waste which results when whipped cream is stored for intermittent use by wholesale users. The product is uniform in appearance and taste because it is whipped at the moment of serving. Owing to the fact that the whipping process is physical-chemical, rather than mechanical in nature, whipped cream is formed even when whipping conditions are unfavorable. Since cream instantly whipped by aeration is dispensed from a sealed syphon bottle directly on the dish being served, and since the bottles or other containers of cream are processed in dairy plants under the highest sanitary conditions, this process furnishes the consuming public with a more sanitary whipped cream than they may obtain otherwise. Often the whipping equipment used in kitchens of restaurants and other public eating houses is not properly washed and seldom sterilized; further more, the whipped cream is usually stored in open dishes, from which it is dispensed intermittently, and thus subjected to still more contamination.

After careful consideration of this new process the Bureau is of the opinion that its use within limitations is legal, and that by means thereof a decidedly progressive step has been made. The following Standards and Definitions were adopted:

"WHIPPING CREAM shall conform to the requirements of the Pennsylvania Department of Health and shall contain not less than 30% of butter fat by weight.

"WHIPPED CREAM is that product resulting from the agitation of whipping cream containing not less than 30% of butter fat by weight, with or without sugar and/or flavor, by any sanitary mechanical device, with or without the use of harmless, non-deleterious, non-toxic gases, and the increase in volume of said whipping cream shall not exceed 100%."

SPECULATING IN EGGS IS LESS

A more conservative demand this year than last for the speculative storing of eggs and reduced consumer buying power may be considered as the most important factors influencing the egg markets on the downward side during March, according to a release by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. An offsetting factor was the relief purchasing program of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. In general, egg prices at the leading terminal markets advanced during the month, although at the close quotations on most grades were only fractionally higher than at the beginning. A rather sharp break in both stock and commodity prices during the last 10 days of March had some repercussions in the egg markets, but the rather heavy Government buying acted as a cushion against any sharp break in egg prices. Up until then, Government purchases had been relatively small.

In some quarters it is felt that a rift in the general conditions that have been depressing the egg markets can be observed. For example, the high rate of fresh egg production, which has been the principal bug-a-boo since early last summer, appears to be tapering off. Receipts at packing plants in both the Middle West and the Pacific Coast States during March were smaller than a year earlier, and indicate that production in those sections may at last be falling below that of comparable periods last year. A decrease in the rate of production compared with that of a year earlier is also reported for States along the Atlantic Seaboard. Receipts of eggs at the leading terminal markets in March were practically unchanged from those of March last year, but this comparison is undoubtedly influenced by the fact that throughout the Middle West considerably fewer eggs were broken and packed this year than last, and that the demand was weaker for eggs to be stored at interior points.

More than the usual amount of uncertainty seems to exist at the beginning of the 1938 into-storage season in reference to the probable trend of egg prices next fall. In early March last year, storers of eggs were rather confident that prices later in the season would be high enough to assure a profit on eggs stored in the spring. This year, storage commitments by speculative interests, which is always a supporting element to the market at this season, are being made with caution.

Shell eggs in storage on March 1, 1938, amounted to 281,000 cases, and canned eggs, to 88,456,000 pounds. Compared with the same date last year, shell eggs totaled 41,000 cases less and canned eggs 54,060,000 pounds more.

The net into-storage movement of shell eggs at 35 of the leading storage centers during March indicates that the total volume of shell eggs stored in March will be slightly larger than the volume stored in the same month last year, but considerably lower than the March 5-year (1933-37) average. The increase in stocks of frozen eggs apparently was only nominal in contrast to a rather sizable increase in March last year.

Poultry markets in March were generally steady to firm, subject to some irregularity on certain classes. Receipts of freshly killed dressed fowl were mostly light, and sizes under 5 pounds advanced one-half to one and one-half cents per pound at New York. Storage stocks of fowl have been largely picked over, and the best of the remaining supplies are selling at prices the same as fresh.

The markets on live broilers in March improved. Prices at New York on the best grades of Rocks advanced around 3c per pound before meeting any resistance. Quotations then dropped 1c per pound, later holding steady at about the same price as last year. Current receipts of live poultry include an increasing supply of Leghorn broilers, but these are being absorbed without a great deal of difficulty.

FARM FACTS

At the request of J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, all State-owned and supported institutions are increasing their purchases of Pennsylvania-grown apples during "Pennsylvania Big Apple Month". Fullest cooperation was offered by Dr. Edith McBride-Dexter, Secretary of Health; Charles Engard, Secretary of Welfare; Arthur Colegrove, Secretary of Property and Supplies; and Lester K. Ade, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ASKS STATE'S AID FOR POULTRY

An appeal for State-wide support of the Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee by the Poultry and affiliated industries in Pennsylvania was issued today by S. Forry Laucks, of York, chairman of the committee. His statement follows:

"The Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee needs your support in the drive being made for funds to support the Congress which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1939. This is the first time that the industry, itself, has had the privilege to support such a worthy program. The sale of Membership Certificates will furnish the financial support which has been proportioned to each state according to its poultry population and proximity to the Congress. Each purchaser becomes a shareholder in the Congress, in addition to the fact that the Certificates may be used for admission to the Exposition.

"Every poultry or egg organization should promote the sale of a Membership Certificate to every one of its members, active and inactive, because they will receive, in return, many times the value by virtue of the fact that the industry will be advertised as it has never been advertised before.

"There will be forty-eight states and nearly seventy countries participating, making it the greatest agricultural event ever staged in the United States.

"Membership Certificate Books of ten individual Certificates are available for distribution. Each organization may order a supply, which will be charged to the organization. As sales are made, book covers and money should be forwarded to the Secretary who, in turn, will render a receipt. Of course, there will be no objections to an organization member purchasing an entire book, for which an Affiliated Membership classification will be issued, entitling the holder to many privileges, including a copy of the entire proceedings, more valuable, by far, than the cost of the entire book. The address of Mr. E. J. Lawless, Secretary of the State Committee, is Box 689, Harrisburg, Pa.

"August, 1939, may seem far away but the drive for Memberships ends on December 31, 1938, and, of course, preparations for financing the National Corporation, as well as the State Committee, begins at once. Give this matter serious consideration now and make plans to start the drive in your own group immediately.

"Pennsylvania ordered the first books, sold the first book, and returned the first money, in the entire United States. A fine start has been made; we have everything to gain, therefore let Pennsylvania show by its progress that it is deserving of the place it now holds in the entire poultry industry."

BUY, EAT, COOK, GIVE PENNSYLVANIA APPLES
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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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"EGGS IS EGGS" UNLESS FRESH

Fresh or not fresh?

That is the only problem with which the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, concerns itself in the enforcement of the State Fresh Egg Law.

In the eyes of the law a fresh egg is one of which the air cell must be not more than two-eighths of an inch in depth and must be localized and regular; the yolk must be visible but not plainly visible or mobile; the white must be firm and clear; the germ must not show any visible development.

The Fresh Egg Law prohibits advertising as fresh any egg not meeting these qualifications.

Dealers attempted to get around the law by inventing words and phrases which did not specifically call an egg fresh but led the customers to believe that they were buying fresh eggs. This practice necessitated a succession of new orders prohibiting these inventions as they made their appearance on store counters.

Secretary French today ended this game of checkers by issuing an order dividing all eggs into two kinds: fresh eggs and just eggs; and to be offered for sale that way when definite U. S. grades or Pennsylvania grades are not mentioned.

The order, effective June 7, stipulates that eggs, not legally fresh, can only be advertised as "EGGS".

A few of the subterfuges resorted to by dealers are:

I always have fresh eggs from the farmer, Two days old, Farmer sold as fresh, Good as fresh, Supposed to be fresh. Right direct from the farms. Extra value, Fancy select, Extra large, I bought them as fresh, Fresh eggs from nearby Pennsylvania farms, Just from the country, Fancy eggs, Nearby eggs, Local selected eggs, Specially selected eggs, Selected county local eggs, County hennery eggs, Bought as fresh, Selected, Guaranteed eggs, County selected eggs, Farmers eggs, Nearby selected eggs, Fresh but not strictly fresh, Strictly fresh country eggs, Specially selected eggs, Nearby Pennsylvania fresh eggs, Best nearby farm eggs, Gathers from farmers, Hennery, Direct from farms, Fine selected from nearby farms, Specially selected, Local farmers, Guaranteed, Fancy fresh sterile eggs, Strictly nearby farmers.

FEDERAL AID BOOSTS INCOME

Government payments under the Agricultural Adjustment and Domestic Allotment Act are maintaining Pennsylvania's 1938 cash farm income at a point slightly above that of 1937 in spite of the collapse of farm crop prices following last year's bumper harvest.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, points out that $1,480,000 in government payments to farmers in this State during the first two months of this year prevented the farm income from dropping below the 1937 income for those two months.

January-February receipts were $8,639,000 this year and $10,814,000 last year from the sale of field crops and $27,692,000 this year and $25,776,000 last year from the sale of livestock and livestock products. The total receipts for January and February of this year were $259,000 below the 1937 figure. An increase of $282,000 in government payments for the same period overcame this loss and gave the state's farmers a total income for the period $90,000 above that of 1937.

COMMERCIALS SET FEWER EGGS

Preliminary tabulation of reports from 360 hatcheries, with a combined capacity of 36,000,000 eggs, point to a decrease of 4.8 percent in the number of eggs set by commercial hatcheries in March, this year, compared to the number set a year earlier, but an increase of 6.8 percent in the number of chicks hatched, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports. This group of plants reported a total of 29,058,977 eggs set in March this year and a total of 16,503,837 chicks hatched compared to 30,532,730 eggs set and 15,452,389 chicks hatched in the same month last year.

The moderate increase in the number of chicks hatched in contrast to a decrease of almost 5 percent in the number of eggs set, was due to eggs in incubators carried over from the increased number set in February and which were not ready for hatching until early March. After the early March hatches were out of the way and the effects of the lighter than last year settings began to be felt, the production of chicks started to drop off in relation to that of a year earlier, although still continuing to increase seasonally. With a decrease of around 4.8 percent in the number of eggs set in March, and conditions in early April from the demand standpoint pointing to a still further decrease, the April output of chicks is likely to be less than that of a year earlier.

EXTEND BEETLE QUARANTINE

Japanese beetle frontiers in Pennsylvania are pushed farther westward by the 1938 federal-state quarantine order.

The entire State will be under quarantine except Crawford, Erie, Forest, Mercer and Venango Counties and the following townships in adjacent counties.

Mercer Township in Butler County; Ashland, Beaver, Elk, Richland (including the boroughs of Foxburg and St. Petersburg), Salem and Washington Townships, in Clarion County, and townships of Brokenstraw, Cherry Grove, Columbus, Conewango, Deerfield, Eldred, Farmington, Freehold, Limestone, Pine Grove, Pittsfield, Pleasant, Southwest, Spring Creek, Sugar Grove, Triumph, Watson (including the boroughs of Bear Lake, Grand Valley, Sugar Grove, Tidioute, and Youngsville), in Warren County.

The 1938 quarantine order adds Lancaster County to the special area from which the movement of all fruits and vegetables by motortruck or refrigerator is regulated.

Movement of fruits and vegetables and aquatic plants is restricted from June 15 to October 15 only. Restrictions on the movement of other plants, including nursery stock, continue in force throughout the year.

Bird sand, bird gravel and sands and soils used for construction, manufacturing and pottery are exempt from certification this year.

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania's wheat allotment under the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Administration farm program is 873,098 acres. The last farm census taken in 1935 showed a State wheat acreage of 947,000 acres but there have been years when the harvested acreage fell below the State's allotment.

Twenty-two percent of the dairy cattle condemned in Pennsylvania for bang's disease are purebred animals, the State Department of Agriculture claims. The average appraised value of both grades and pure bred animals was $116.69.

Farmers and others who have been exposed to ivy and sumac poisoning should apply a neutralizing salt (ferric chloride or ferrous sulphate), or soap and water or alcohol and wash all clothing.

Song and other insectivorous birds annually render a $7,000,000 service to Pennsylvania farmers, the State Game Commission estimates.

Officials and employees of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are observing "Pennsylvania Big Apple Month" by eating an apple a day at the office and ordering apples with their meals. All department heads followed the example of J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, in asking their employees to eat at least one apple a day during April.

Fifty-five million pounds of fluid milk will be required to fill an order for five million pounds of dry skim milk just authorized by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. Pennsylvania dairy farms are expected to benefit.

POTATO LAW

Violations of the State potato marking law resulted in three arrests during March, the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, announced today. The shippers had failed to mark the grade on closed packages of potatoes.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST 10 HIGH PENS TO APR. 1, 1938*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
E. B. Parmenter, Pen 91	Massachusetts	1	1812.55	1794
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	2	1801.30	1715
Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	3	1782.65	1716
E. B. Parmenter, Pen 92	Massachusetts	4	1698.60	1660
Weber Duck Farm, Inc.	Massachusetts	5	1584.60	1707
Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	6	1557.05	1556
Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	New Jersey	7	1552.55	1561
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	8	1544.70	1537
G. M. Zeiset	Pennsylvania	9	1519.35	1451
Rinker Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	10	1513.60	1491

*The pens of E. B. Parmenter and Weber Duck Farm, Inc., are Rhode Island Reds. That of Fuzzydele Farms is New Hampshires. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO APRIL 1, 1935-1938

Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.
1938	51.38	92.27	93.51	23.7
1937	65.66	117.92	119.50	23.7
1936	67.91	124.07	123.53	24.8
1935	68.25	122.29	124.04	23.8

The 1938 figures in the above production summary are computed on the production of all thirteen birds in the pens. Heretofore only the high ten of the thirteen-bird entry were used in figuring pen totals. This explains the difference between the 1938 figures and those of 1937, 1936 and 1935.

BUY, EAT, COOK, GIVE PENNSYLVANIA APPLES
PENNSYLVANIA BIG APPLE MONTH, April 1 to 30

@$107 A3W3

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 23 Harrisburg, Pa., May 5, 1938 No. 18

MAY 6 - 1938

SURVEY FOR ELM DISEASE

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today urged public cooperation with a survey being conducted by the federal and State departments of agriculture on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River as part of the Dutch Elm disease control project.

Property owners are requested to give government scouts free access to all lands upon which elms are growing. They may further assist in protecting the State's elm trees by reporting the locations of these trees.

The disease, which has caused heavy damage in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, has approached the very borders of Pennsylvania. Recently an infected tree was discovered at Lambertville on the New Jersey shore of the Delaware River.

Two Federal crews of seven men each are now working in Bucks County in the vicinity of New Hope and Morrisville, just across the river from where the infected tree was found in New Jersey. Plans have been developed to scout the area along the Delaware River from Philadelphia north. Residents in this section are requested to cooperate with the agencies carrying on this survey by giving the scouts free access to all areas where elms are growing.

The scout crews examine small trunk and twig samples of all elm trees. Samples of any trees that show discoloration of the vascular tissue are taken to the laboratory for further examination and culture. The trees from which such samples are taken are numbered, tagged and recorded so that the tree can be removed later if the sample should happen to show Graphium infection.

The Dutch elm disease has been found in every state bordering on Pennsylvania but, up to the present time, the disease has not been found in Pennsylvania. If every person will cooperate on this work we hope to eradicate the disease as soon as it is found, should any infected trees be discovered.

The heaviest Dutch elm disease infection occupies an area of approximately 7,500 square miles surrounding New York City. Efforts are being made to prevent further spread of the disease into other sections by destroying all infected trees as soon as they are discovered. If our elms in Pennsylvania are to be protected and preserved, it will be necessary for the scouts to tree-sample every elm in the Delaware River area. This can only be done through the active interest of every property owner in the area under survey.

NEW RULES FOR CHICK SALES

New regulations governing the sale of baby chicks in Pennsylvania were established today by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, for the protection of farmers and other poultry raisers.

The regulations require that when chicks are offered for sale as a unit in a container the container must show in clear, legible markings the number of chicks, the breed, the hatching date, whether blood-tested, whether cockerels, pullets or straight run, the name and address of the producer and the name and address of the seller.

JAPANESE BEETLES

Six townships and one borough in Warren County have been placed under quarantine for the Japanese Beetle by the federal and state Departments of Agriculture.

Croydon, Elk, Glade, Kinzua, Mead and Sheffield Townships and Warren borough are the areas brought within the quarantine area. A well-established infestation was discovered in this region last year.

PUBLIC CAN AID INSECT CONTROL

Insect problems of the farm, garden and household should be brought to the attention of the State Department of Agriculture if the infestations are of an unusual nature.

Specimens of strange insects should be placed in containers and mailed to the Division of Entomology, Bureau of Plant Industry, at Harrisburg.

Cooperation on the part of the public will aid the State in preventing the spread of foreign insects introduced into the State through incoming shipments or other means.

The division of entomology will advise the public on all insect problems. Bulletins and information are available.

R. M. Baker, Chief of the Division of Entomology, says one of the early pests is the Eastern Tent Caterpillar. The unsightly webs of this insect are beginning to appear in large numbers in several sections of the State. If control measures are taken, immediately, they will be more effective when the caterpillars are small than if they were allowed to mature.

A poison, such as arsenate of lead, is a simple means of controlling this insect. If a sprayer is not available, many of them may be destroyed by mechanical means. A stick or a gloved hand may be used to wipe the tents from crotches of the trees. This may best be done in the early morning, the late evening or on rainy or damp days. At these times most of the caterpillars are in the nests and will be destroyed. The removed nest can be burned or dipped in kerosene or destroyed in some other manner.

Various organizations have made concerted drives for the control of these insects in many communities. The National Youth Administration, Boy Scouts and Garden Clubs have been active.

Burning tents while still on the tree creates a fire hazard. The caterpillars will be killed but, so will the limb of the tree.

FRENCH URGES PACKS THAT SELL

Saying that there will always be a good market for quality apples and other deciduous fruits, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today urged Pennsylvania apple growers to adopt standardized packs, to leave culls and the lowest grades for disposal in by-products and to inform the public of the value and uses of apples.

"The grower who can turn out a quality product at fair prices need have no fear for the future," he continued.

Phenomenal development of the citrus fruit industry in recent years is blamed for an almost 50% drop in the per capita consumption of apples in the United States since 1899. Although Secretary French contends that citrus fruits should not have replaced deciduous fruits since their uses do not coincide, he believes that modern growing and marketing methods nationally adopted by the apple growers will eventually recapture these lost markets.

MEAT CAMPAIGN AIDED FARMERS

Five hundred millions of dollars were added to the value of livestock on farms by the advances in market prices of meat animals brought about during the past eight weeks by the nation-wide campaign to increase meat consumption.

Governor Earle launched the campaign in Pennsylvania by issuing a statement urging the public to observe an Eat-More-Meat Month and J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, supported the movement.

FARM FACTS

One Pennsylvania apple of ordinary size will supply the energy required by the human body in walking two and one-half miles, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture advises the pre-cooling of fruits and vegetables to prolong their storage life. Each day of delay in cooling apples after picking shortens their storage life ten days.

Farm losses in the United States from fires caused by the careless use of gasoline and kerosene reach the staggering total of $6,000,000 a year.

Pre-cooling of potatoes, according to the Potato Interests Division of the State Department of Agriculture, dries them quickly and prevents soft rot.

A map issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, shows the area quarantined for potato wart, the areas from which the disease has been eradicated and illustrates the discovery made by the bureau that all infected areas have growing seasons of approximately the same number of days.

TRUCK CROPS FARE WELL

Truck crops in most sections of the country are more advanced than is usual for this time of year, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports. The mild weather throughout the late winter and early spring has caused practically all crops to develop rapidly. The Atlantic Coast and Gulf States have been shipping vegetables from one to three weeks earlier than usual. In general, the quality of the vegetables produced is good. The cold wave, which penetrated far South during the second week of April, caused considerable damage to vegetables and strawberries in some sections. Weather conditions on the West Coast, however, have been somewhat discouraging to growers. Growers in California have been unable to do much planting or cultivating since early February, except in the desert valley areas. In Washington and Oregon, cold wet weather has delayed the maturity of most crops.

Indications for spring-crop production of ten commercial truck crops in early and second early States, are one percent below the 1937 production, but about 7 percent above the 10-year (1927-1936) average production. Increases over 1937 are expected in the production of lima beans in Florida, cabbage and carrots in the second early States. Bermuda onions in the early States, early Irish potatoes in Florida and the Lower Valley of Texas, and strawberries in the early and second early States. On the other hand, production of snap beans in the early States and beets, peas, and spinach in the second early States, is expected to be below that of a year ago.

Shipments in carload lots of truck crops during the week of April 3 to 9 increased 10 percent over those of the preceding week. Heavier shipments of asparagus, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, Bermuda onions, green peas, early Irish potatoes, and strawberries were reported. Loadings of green beans, beets, and mixed vegetables showed very little change, but there was some decrease in the shipments of cabbage, lettuce, peppers, and spinach. Total shipments of all truck crops moved to date during the 1938 season show no change from those moved to the same date a year ago.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 23 | Harrisburg, Pa., May 12, 1938 | No. 19

MAY 17 1938

FARMERS PLAN TO SAVE SOIL

"Pennsylvania is one of about twenty states in which the farmers, under authority vested in them by their Legislature, are gradually building the machinery for the most effective soil conservation program ever developed in any nation," declared J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today.

The Pennsylvania law follows closely the standard Soil Conservation Districts Law suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is noteworthy in a number of respects, particularly in that it encourages the setting up of districts, if practicable, on the basis of natural and legal boundaries.

If the Board shall decide that a Soil Conservation district should be created, a referendum will be held, at which all land-occupiers in the proposed district will be entitled to vote. No district may be established unless a majority of the votes cast in the referendum are in favor of it.

If a majority of the votes cast in the referendum are in favor of the establishment of a District and the total vote shows sufficient interest, the Board will then decide whether it is practicable and feasible for the District to be established.

A referendum having been held, at which the majority of the votes cast are in favor of the establishment of the proposed District and the Board having decided that it is practicable and feasible to establish such a District, the Board will then appoint two Supervisors, to which are to be added three Supervisors to be elected by the land-occupiers in the District. These five Supervisors becoming the controlling factor within the District in all matters pertinent to its operation as a Soil Conservation District.

No salaries will be paid these Supervisors. The men appointed and elected are presumed to be well qualified residents, willing and able to give of their time in the interests of their neighbors. The expenses of these Supervisors will be paid by the State Board.

Under the law, the District Supervisors have power to do research in erosion control, to conduct demonstrational projects, to carry out preventive and control measures, to enter into contracts with farmers and give them financial and other assistance, and to take over and operate erosion control projects already established. These powers can be carried out on private lands only with the consent of the owner. In addition to these powers the Supervisors may recommend land use regulations for soil conservation. Such regulations cannot go into effect until after they have been submitted to a referendum of land-occupiers and have been approved by a majority.

When the needs of the district have been ascertained by the District Supervisors and a program of progressive soil conservation methods have been presented to and approved by the Board, both the State and the Federal Government can then spend money in the districts with the assurance that a real job of soil conservation will be done. It is assumed that with the aid of this new soil conservation movement farmers will have an additional interest in avoiding abuse of privately-owned lands. This interest places an obligation on the land-occupiers to make the best use of his lands for his own immediate prosperity and so that they will be fruitful for future generations.

The Board also recognizes that the problem of erosion can be solved by individual farmers or individual areas. It provides a method by which farmers can organize themselves for cooperative action to apply on their lands erosion control practices learned through research and demonstration projects.

BRAMBLE PLANT APPLICATIONS DUE IN MAY

Plant growers who wish to sell raspberry or blackberry plants, either during the fall of 1938 or during the spring of 1939, should make application before May 15 to the Bureau of Plant Industry for inspection and certification. Under the Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act it is unlawful to sell or offer for sale any bramble plants unless they were inspected, as provided under the regulations for the certification of such planting stock.

Before plants can be certified for sale they must be comparatively free from those diseases that frequently result in the production of seedy berries or the loss of the entire plant. Plant buyers have no way of determining whether the young plants they are setting out are infected with disease unless the parent stock from which the plants were grown was determined to be in a thrifty and healthy condition.

The first inspection for certification of plants to be sold is made as soon as the parent plants come into full leaf in the spring; this is usually some time around the 20th of May. Because of the earliness of the season, planting this year likely will be in full leaf by the 15th of May. Plantings are examined for mosaic, crowngall, rust streak, leaf-curl, anthracnose, wilt and insect infestations. Those diseases known as virus diseases that are carried in the juice of the plant can only be detected when the plant is in full leaf. They are most easily detected early in the spring, when the weather is still cool. Hot weather frequently masks the virus diseases and makes proper identification not only difficult but sometimes impossible. The only known method for the control of this group of diseases is to pull up and destroy the infected plants as soon as the disease is detected and before the infection has a chance to spread to adjacent healthy plants. If diseased plants are taken out and destroyed as soon as the infection becomes apparent, plantings may be held at a profitable stage of production for many years. In fact, one such planting that recently came to our attention that was well taken care of was still producing a good crop of berries after seventeen years. This, of course, is unusual, but profitable berry production is not uncommon for eight to ten years on plantings that are well looked after.

While certification is not a guarantee that the plants are free from disease, it does assure the buyer of such stock that he is securing plants that are reasonably free from any serious diseases. This inspection service also protects the plant growers' market against the sale of uninspected or uncared for plants.

Information in regard to this service can be secured by writing to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

STATE STARTS BEE SURVEY

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture started its annual apiary inspection on May 2. It will continue until fall. J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, requests that beekeepers cooperate by assisting the inspectors in locating bees. This will enable inspectors to do better work and to examine apiaries.

There are approximately twenty-eight thousand beekeepers in the State and it is the aim of the Department to cover as many counties as possible. Pennsylvania ranks first among the forty-eight states in number of apiaries.

FARM FACTS

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today disclosed that 4 percent of the cattle tested in Pennsylvania during the last 46 months for Bang's disease were found infected. Approximately 28 percent of Pennsylvania dairy cows are now under Federal-State supervision for prevention and control of this disease.

Pasture in Pennsylvania came through the winter in better condition than a year ago and above the average for the 1927-1936 period, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports after a Federal-State Crop Reporting Service survey. With grass growing until late in the fall and early in the spring, farmers conserved feed and forage.

The present condition of winter wheat indicates a United States crop this year of 725,707,000 bushels, compared with 685,102,000 bushels last year and a 1927-36 average of 546,396,000 bushels, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service estimates.

FRENCH GIVES CONGRESS PLANS

A pre-view of the World's Poultry Congress, in which Pennsylvania's great poultry industry will take an important part in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1939, was given today by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee.

At least sixty countries will participate in this event. There will be exhibited interesting and artistic displays from abroad, as well as a very complete and all-inclusive exhibit from the United States. $100,000.00 has been appropriated by Congress.

Every state in the union is organized and has a committee charged with erecting a State exhibit. Some states have already sold their quota of Affiliated Memberships so that a large attendance is assured.

One whole building is reserved for Youth Activity of various kinds. 4-H Club Members, Future Farmers of America, Rural Scouts and other youth organizations will be well represented.

The Hall of Industry will house commercial and trade association exhibits. Arranged by trade groups, the allied industries will show through commercial and educational exhibits their history, extent and scientific development and the essential services rendered by each.

The most complete exhibit of all kinds of poultry ever assembled will be seen at this Congress. Hardly a breed of fowl will be missed. The exhibit will include Governmental Live Blrd Exhibits (non-competitive), a competitive Live Bird Show (open to the world), a Specimen Pen Exhibit (non-competitive), and commercial exhibits for breeders and breed associations.

Available for the use of the Congress is the huge air-conditioned Public Auditorium with its underground exhibition hall, one of the finest in this country; the Stadium; the Armory, and the two principal buildings of the Great Lakes Exposition which are being held over for two years to house the Congress. Over twenty acres of space under roof is available. The Exposition grounds are beautifully landscaped, with the famous horticultural gardens as a part of the general setting.

A wide variety of entertainment, attractions and special functions will be provided for the 800,000 visitors.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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MAY 27 1938

EGG OUTPUT FALLS OFF

A marked falling off of egg receipts at leading terminal markets, along with some indications of declining production, gave support to egg markets at the close of April, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

Receipts of eggs at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston from January through March were approximately 135,000 cases below those of the corresponding period of 1937. During the first half of April, however, receipts at these markets increased sharply, and in this half-month period alone they were close to 140,000 cases heavier than a year earlier. In these two weeks, the calendar year comparison changed from a shortage under last year to a slight increase. Then almost immediately, current arrivals at markets began to drop off. At the end of April, the gain had been lost, and again total receipts since January 1 are about as much below 1937 as they were a month ago.

With plentiful supplies and generally slow trading, egg prices receded slightly early in April. Trading began to pick up with the approach of Easter, and reports indicate that business was generally active, with stocks clearing fairly well. It was at this time that arrivals became lighter. The market then strengthened, and prices began to advance. Present prices of eggs are 1½ to 2 cents above those at the close of March, and compared with a year ago are 1 to 2 cents lower depending upon grade and market.

Indications that production is now declining are found not only in lighter market receipts, but from other information, such as receipts at Central West country egg packing plants. Early in 1938 receipts at these plants were markedly heavier than in 1937. Seasonal increases were also registered each succeeding week until the middle of April. Seasonal decreases then began to show up. During the weeks ending April 16 and April 23, decreases of 14.7 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively, were reported in receipts at these plants, as compared with preceding weeks. The last weekly report covering the Pacific Coast also shows a decrease. An indication of decreasing supplies in Eastern egg producing areas is found in the reports of receipts at Eastern egg auctions. These reports have revealed decreases weekly throughout April.

The storing of eggs has been fairly active during the past 2 weeks, although some operators are not yet inclined to store the usual amounts. Stocks of eggs in cold storage on April 1 were 1,294,000 cases, a decrease of 119,000 cases under a year earlier, and 60,000 cases less than the 1933-37 average for that date. The decrease under last year has become considerably greater since April 1. Stocks in 35 cities alone were more than 500,000 cases smaller on April 23 than a year earlier. Since these cities hold only about 70 percent of total storage egg stocks at this time of the year, the reduction under a year ago for the entire country was well above half a million cases on that date.

FORESTS GAIN

In "Pennsylvania: A Regional Geography," Dr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Murphy, of Pennsylvania State College, write of the State's northeastern dairy section as follows:

"The agriculture of the Northeastern Dairy Region seems to be well suited to the natural environment and probably will not change much in the years to come, though it is believed that poultry raising may increase in importance. But the extent of agricultural use probably will change. The hardwood forests that now occur in scattered patches throughout the region and border it to the south and west may be expected to increase in extent as the steeper slopes are found unsuited to agriculture and are returned to forest use. Thus it seems likely that the gradual increase of agricultural land at the expense of the forests, so characteristic of the history of the State, will here be reversed, and the forested areas will grow at the expense of agriculture."

FARM PRICES DOWN 3 POINTS

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products on April 15 was three points lower than a month previous the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

The level of local market prices of farm products in the United States declines 2 points during the month ended April 15. In mid-April the index, at 94 percent of pre-war, was the lowest level since July 1934, and 36 points lower than a year earlier. Truck crops sold higher during the period and that index rose 10 points. Chickens and eggs were unchanged. But all other groups declined. Both grains and meat animals were down 3 points. Dairy products, with 7 points decline, were down more than twice the usual seasonal amount. Fruit prices were 1 point lower with the price of apples at the lowest mid-April level of record.

The following table gives the April 15 prices of important farm products, with March 15, 1938, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	April 1910-'14	March 15 1938	April 15 1938
Wheat per bu.	$ 1.00	$ .90	$ .85
Corn per bu	.70	.62	.63
Oats per bu	.50	.41	.42
Barley per bu.	.68	.62	.62
Rye per bu.	.79	.74	.71
Buckwheat per bu.	.70	.66	.67
Potatoes per bu	.75	.70	.65
Hay per ton	16.85	10.10	9.30
Apples per bu.	.95	.65	.60
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.28	8.90	8.70
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.46	7.00	7.00
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.70	9.90	9.60
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.16	4.20	4.00
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.82	7.80	7.80
Milk cows per head	53.40	79.00	79.00
Horses per head	178.80	144.00	144.00
Mules per head	———	148.00	148.00
Chickens per lb.	.138	.195	.197
Turkeys per lb.	———	———	———
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.58	2.15	2.10
Butter per lb.	.30	.31	.30
Butterfat per lb.	———	.31	.30
Eggs per doz.	.184	.188	.191
Wool per lb.	.228	.24	.24
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	96	94
Grain	100	85	82
Fruits	100	69	68
Meat animals	100	117	114
Dairy products	100	117	110
Chickens and eggs	100	93	93
Unclassified	100	89	86
PENNSYLVANIA	100	104	101
Grain	100	91	88
Fruits	100	81	75
Meat animals	100	115	113
Dairy products	100	128	123
Chickens and eggs	100	88	89
Unclassified	100	78	72
PRICES FARMERS PAY			
Pennsylvania	100	125	125
United States	100	125	125

CHILD HEALTH IN FARM FOODS

On National Child Health Day J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, said that Pennsylvania farms are the source of supply for food for children that is unexcelled for purity, wholesomeness and food value.

Vigilant supervision by Department of Agriculture agents maintains a pure food supply.

All dairy cattle in Pennsylvania are tested for tuberculosis. Pennsylvania is now a Modified Tuberculosis Free Accredited State.

A Bang's Disease eradication program now being conducted by this Department is receiving admirable support from the dairy owners in this Commonwealth, thus insuring Pennsylvania's wholesome source from which they secure their milk.

Vegetables and fruits from Pennsylvania farms are especially important for their minerals and vitamins.

Pennsylvania potatoes contain appreciable amounts of some of the valuable minerals and vitamins.

Dieticians and physicians recommend for children Pennsylvania apples and eggs. Also from Pennsylvania farms come a protected meat supply.

FARMERS SELL APPLE SURPLUS

United action by the consumers, food stores, newspapers, radio stations, hotels and restaurants during April — "Pennsylvania Big Apple Month" created a market for 1,000,000 bushels of surplus Pennsylvania apples and averted an economic loss estimated at more than a million dollars.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the apple campaign committee, said today that the results of the campaign demonstrate what can be accomplished through public cooperation. He expressed the gratitude of the growers.

All but a small fraction of the money spent for apples during "Big Apple Month" will be returned to the consumers in the form of wages through such trade channels as apple basket factories, transportation systems, warehouse rentals, farm labor, nurseries, fertilizer plants and other enterprises serving the State's commercial apple growers.

Late in March the growers reported to the State Department of Agriculture that there were 1,000,000 bushels of Pennsylvania apples in storage in this State for which they could not find markets.

Secretary French immediately named a committee of growers, retail merchants, warehousemen and others and launched an advertising campaign.

Chain store systems, independent merchants, newspapers, radio stations, hotels, restaurants, service clubs, Chambers of Commerce, State-owned and-supported institutions and State employes and officials volunteered their assistance.

The consuming public cooperated by buying apples for home consumption and ordering them with their meals at hotels and restaurants.

Two weeks after the beginning of the marketing drive many large warehouses reported all stocks sold out. Before the end of "Pennsylvania Big Apple Month" most of the surplus had moved into the hands of consumers.

As an aftermath of the campaign producers in the commercial apple belt reported during the last two weeks a "run" on their roadside stands without parallel even in the harvest season.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST TEN HIGH PENS TO MAY 1, '38*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
E. B. Parmenter, Pen 91	Massachusetts	1	2097.95	2064
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	2	2095.80	1986
Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	3	2069.35	1982
E. B. Parmenter, Pen 92	Massachusetts	4	2007.40	1952
Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	5	1835.95	1817
Weber Duck Farm	Massachusetts	6	1814.90	1942
Rinker Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	7	1805.10	1765
Graybills Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	8	1798.70	1773
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	9	1787.80	1736
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	10	1782.70	1761

*The pens of E. B. Parmenter and Weber Duck Farm, Inc., are Rhode Island Reds. That of Fuzzydele Farms is New Hampshires. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO MAY 1, 1935-1938

Year		Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Av. Wt. Egg Per Oz. Doz.
1938	Based on all 13 birds	51.41	108.45	108.99	23.9
1937	Based on 10 highest birds	65.41	137.97	138.65	24.0
1936	Based on 10 highest birds	67.54	145.77	143.87	24.2
1935	Based on 10 highest birds	67.85	143.00	143.95	23.8

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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JUN 25 1938

STATE EXTENDS SERVICES FOR NEW INDUSTRY

State inspection and grading of canning products will be provided by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, at 21 new points this year for the State's rapidly growing cannery industry.

This State service was furnished at 35 points last year.

Canning products from Pennsylvania farms to be graded and inspected this year will include apples, cherries, asparagus, green beans, lima beans, corn, peas, cabbage, berries and tomatoes.

FIND DISEASE CARRIERS IN 45 COUNTIES

Wild European barberries, which carry the Black Stem Rust disease to wheat, oats, barley and other cereal grains with great annual loss to farmers, have been found in 45 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties by scouts of the United States and Pennsylvania Departments of Agriculture.

The black stem rust disease spreads from the common European barberry to grain fields. From the straw and stubble of these crops, the disease returns to the leaves of the barberry, where reinfection takes place and the cycle is repeated.

In some sections of Pennsylvania, where barberries are numerous, grain growing became so unprofitable that, in a few instances, it had to be abandoned entirely. In Susquehanna County, barberry eradication crews, working under the direction of Federal and State agents, reported finding barberries on 98 per cent of the farms. By the end of this summer it is planned to have this county entirely freed of European barberries. Eradication crews are working in Bradford, Wayne, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Erie, Sullivan, Huntingdon, Centre, Crawford, Sullivan, Adams and Blair Counties at the present time. These crews destroy the bushes by either grubbing them out where they are being grown as ornamentals or by salting the roots where they are growing along fence rows or on waste land. Cumberland, Franklin and Wyoming Counties have been completely covered by the eradication crews.

Up to the end of 1937 these crews covered approximately 3,500 square miles of land and destroyed bushes on 3,100 properties. The crews comprise farmers and WPA workers. Frequently farmers cooperate with supervisors by organizing themselves into crews for eradication of barberries in their communities.

The Japanese barberry that is so commonly used for ornamental purposes is not susceptible to the disease and is not destroyed by the eradication crews.

STATE ISSUES FAIR LISTS

Seventy Pennsylvania agricultural, county, indoor and street fairs are listed on the preliminary schedule of fairs issued today by the State Department of Agriculture. More than 20 others have not yet announced their 1938 dates.

Copies of this list may be obtained, without cost, by writing to the Office of Information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

The list contains the names of the fairs, their location, dates and secretaries.

COUNTY FAIRS HELD AT FAIR GROUNDS

Fair	Location	Date	Secretary
Spring Mills	Conshohocken	July 6-16	Samuel M. Glass
Mifflin County	Lewistown	Aug. 1- 6	S. B. Russell
Flourtown Fair	Flourtown	Aug. 5-13	W. J. Goss
Armstrong County	Ford City	Aug. 10-13	Walter Bowser
Kutztown	Kutztown	Aug. 15-19	C. L. Bordner
Butler	Butler	Aug. 16-20	C. M. Miller
Gala Week Fair	Red Lion	Aug. 22-27	R. M. Spangle
New Castle	New Castle	Aug. 23-26	A. C. Shoaf
Dayton	Dayton	Aug. 23-27	J. R. Borland
Susquehanna County	Montrose	Aug. 24-26	T. M. Jenkins
Lycoming County	Hughesville	Aug. 24-27	Edward Frontz
Troy	Troy	Aug. 24-27	H. D. Holcombe
Harrold Community	Greensburg	Aug. 25-27	R. H. Amalong
Centre County	Centre Hall	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	Mrs. Sara Grove
Carbon County	Lehighton	Aug. 29-Sept. 3	Frank R. Diehl
Indiana County	Indiana	Aug. 30-Sept. 3	B. H. Lichteberge
Bedford	Bedford	Aug. 30-Sept. 3	A. C. Brice
Wattsburg	Wattsburg	Aug. 30-Sept. 2	H. M. Burrows
Huntingdon County	Huntingdon	Aug. 31-Sept. 3	James C. Morgan
West End	Gilbert	Aug. 31	James Shiffer
Harford	Harford	Aug. 31-Sept. 2	J. A. Williams
Stoneboro Fair	Stoneboro	Sept. 1- 5	Walter Parker
Somerset County	Meyersdale	Sept. 5- 8	W. A. Ollshouse
Wyoming County	Tunkhannock	Sept. 5- 8	Percy Brunges
Schuylkill County	Cressona	Sept. 5-10	F. W. Bausum
Montgomery County	Hatfield	Sept. 5-10	Sam'l D. Conver
Cambria County	Ebensburg	Sept. 5-10	R. G. Davis
Mifflin Grange Fair	Newville	Sept. 6- 9	A. E. Miller
Juniata County	Port Royal	Sept. 6-10	J. H. Cook
Linesville Community	Linesville	Sept. 7- 9	O. A. Porter
Sullivan County	Forksville	Sept. 7-10	J. R. Whiteley
Greene Dreher	Newfoundland	Sept. 8-10	W. B. Frisbie
Sugar Grove	Sugar Grove	Sept. 8-10	T. R. Sponsler
Union	Burgettstown	Sept. 8-10	J. L. McGrough
Berks County	Reading	Sept. 11-18	Charles Swoyer
Allegheny County	South Park	Sept. 12-18	Cliff J. Ryan
Perry County	Newport	Sept. 13-15	A. K. Ludwig
Jenner	Jennertown	Sept. 13-16	A. O. Lape
Mercer Central	Mercer	Sept. 13-16	J. P. Orr
Doylestown Fair	Doylestown	Sept. 13-17	J. Allen Gardy
Oswayo Valley	Millport	Sept. 14-16	Louis Perkins
Fulton County	McConnellsburg	Sept. 14-17	Lloyd Mellott
South Mountain	Arendtsville	Sept. 14-17	A. D. Sheely
Black Barren Springs	Peach Bottom	Sept. 14-16	W. F. Tollinger
West Alexander	West Alexander	Sept. 15-17	Paul Rogers
Greene Township	Cookport	Sept. 15-17	E. L. Haskins
Edinboro Fair	Edinboro	Sept. 15-17	Biron Decker
Conneautville	Conneautville	Sept. 15-17	Kenneth Mowry
Wayne County	Honesdale	Sept. 20-23	E. W. Gammell
Lehigh County	Allentown	Sept. 20-24	M. H. Beary
Gratz	Gratz	Sept. 20-24	Guy R. Klinger
Smythe Park Assn.	Mansfield	Sept. 21-24	Frank Marvin
Columbia County	Bloomsburg	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	Harry Correll
York	York	Oct. 4-8	John H. Rutter

INDOOR AND STREET FAIRS

Fair	Location	Date	Secretary
Cambridge Springs	Cambridge Springs	Sept. 8-10	R. L. Whipple
Millersburg	Millersburg	Sept. 15-17	Neil March
Spartansburg	Spartansburg	Sept. 15-17	J. A. Whitney
West Lampeter	Lampeter	Sept. 21-23	W. B. Rentschler
Manheim	Manheim	Sept. 29-Oct. 1	E. Allan Auld
Manor	Millersville	Sept. 29-Oct. 1	H. P. Siglin
New Holland	New Holland	Oct. 6- 8	Isaac Cauller
Port Allegany	Port Allegany	Oct. 6- 8	Geo. W. Keith
Columbia Harvest Home	Columbia	Oct. 11-13	Lester Leber
Ephrata	Ephrata	Oct. 12-15	Fred Janda
Myerstown	Myerstown	Oct. 12-14	J. T. Auld
Montour-DeLong	Washingtonville	Oct. 19-21	G. W. Cromis
Farmers & Fruit Growers	Franklin	Oct. 19-21	Caleb Sutton
Morrison's Cove	Martinsburg	Oct. 20-22	Ella Ebersole
Mt. Joy	Mt. Joy	Oct. 20-22	H. M. Stauffer
North Bedford County	Yellow Creek	Oct. 20-22	Howard F. Fox
Pennsylvania Farm Show	Harrisburg	Jn. 23-27 (1939)	M. J. Grimes

FARM FACTS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports on the basis of a United States Department of Commerce survey that nearly 20 per cent of the tractors in operation on American farms were manufactured last year and that more than 13 per cent of the automobiles and motor trucks owned on farms in this country are 1937 models. One in every six farm-owned automobiles is 10 years old or older.

FARM REPORTS ARE FAVORABLE

Winter grains in Pennsylvania have come through the open winter in the best condition since the spring of 1932 and fruits of all kinds, despite several heavy frosts during April, still promise fair crops for the State as a whole, according to the report issued today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Temperature during April approximated 3 degrees above normal, and the daily excess since January 1, as reported by seven weather stations, has averaged close to 4 degrees. On the other hand, precipitation averaged slightly—about .1 inch—below normal and the deficiency since January 1 now exceeds 2 inches, being most pronounced in southeastern Pennsylvania. However, moisture has been ample for plant growth and the season is two weeks earlier than usual.

The ground in the southern half of the State is beginning to dry out, making difficult the plowing and fitting of land, while in the northern counties the soil in many localities is too wet and planting has been delayed. In some sections plowing was completed in April and in a few as early as March. For the State as a whole, 79 per cent was completed to May 1, compared with 63 per cent last year and the five-year (1932-36) average of 69 per cent. Spring sowing and planting is 55 per cent complete. The five-year May 1 average is 44 per cent, but a year ago only 37 per cent was done.

Sowing of oats is practically completed throughout the State, and in the southeastern section the stand apparently is good. In some localities one-fourth of the corn acreage was reported planted during April.

Fears of damage to wheat and rye from lack of snow protection proved ungrounded, as the winter was extremely mild. Reporters from practically all sections of the State say that winter grains are making excellent growth and that practically no abandonment of wheat is anticipated.

The condition of the hay crop is the best since 1929 and new seedings look promising, though some localities report damage to clover and alfalfa from heavy frosts. Pastures are early and many farmers have turned cattle out at least two weeks earlier than usual.

The heavy freezes of the 16th and 17th of April caused considerable damage to fruits in some sections of the State, but not so extensive as was feared. Trees were coated with ice from two to three days.

Apples were not out, so suffered only slightly. Pollination weather has been excellent and early reports indicate two-thirds of a full crop. Peaches in full bloom were coated with ice, but growers still estimate production will be one-half of normal. Pears bloomed much heavier than usual and apparently were damaged very little. Sweet cherries, which blossomed early, were a total loss in many sections. Sour cherries were not damaged so extensively. Probably three-fifths of a crop of both varieties will be realized.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 23 Harrisburg, Pa., June 2, 1938 No. 22

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STATE AMONG FIRST TO SEND FARM REPORTS

Pennsylvania was one of the original twenty-one States in which the Federal Crop Reporting Service was inaugurated in May, 1863. The service is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary this month.

Isaac Newton, a Delaware County farmer and first United States Commissioner of Agriculture (appointed by President Lincoln in 1862), was the founder of the service.

The first report was compiled from returns sent in by less than 2,000 farmers in twenty-one States. Today 200,000 volunteer reporters regularly submit schedules from all forty-eight States. There are 10,000 reporters in Pennsylvania.

When the service was inaugurated Pennsylvania was the leading agricultural State of the Union.

In 1902 the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture published its own crop report from statistics independently collected. The first State report was an eight-page pamphlet limited to the prices of the principal crops and livestock products and farm wages. No production figures or crop values were given.

In 1914 a field office of the federal service for Pennsylvania and New Jersey was opened in Philadelphia. Ten years later, in 1924, the Federal and State governments entered into a cooperative agreement under which the present Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture is organized. This service receives financial aid from both governments.

In contrast to the single annual report issued seventy-five years ago the service now issues each year twelve general crop reports, twenty livestock reports, four wheat reports, twelve farm price reports and sixteen reports on farm labor and wages. In addition it collects and compiles statistics for the annual Crop and Livestock Report of the State Department of Agriculture, which this year was published in three sections with a total of eighty pages.

SEVEN AIMS OF POULTRY FAIR

Seven objectives of the World's Poultry Congress, in which the Pennsylvania poultry and affiliated industries will take an important part in 1939, were listed today by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and honorary vice-chairman of the Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee:

"Stimulate interest in world poultry affairs and to promote friendly international relations by bringing together those interested in various phases of this industry from all parts of the world.

"Pool the best and the most recent knowledge concerning the various aspects of the poultry industry in all parts of the world.

"Encourage the development of scientific research work and education in connection with the production and marketing of poultry products.

"Encourage, through displays on an international basis of pure-bred poultry, the improvement of poultry stocks in all countries.

"Illustrate, by governmental and industry exhibits, important phases and progress of the world's poultry industry.

"Encourage, through appropriate measures, the demand for the products of the poultry industry.

"Afford an opportunity for poultrymen of the world to visit various units of the industry and points of historic and scenic interest in the United States as well as the World's Fairs being held at New York, N. Y., and San Francisco, California."

STATE AIDS NEW CANNERY INDUSTRY

State certification of canning crops is one of the most rapidly expanding services of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Secretary J. Hansell French announced today.

Inaugurated in 1927, when 255,000 pounds of tomatoes were graded, this self-supporting service has grown to the extent that 161,141,000 pounds of canning crops were certified by State inspectors in 1937. During the past four years this service has more than doubled. Another gain of 97,000,000 pounds is indicated for 1938.

In commenting on this State service which Pennsylvania canners have sponsored and so heartily supported, Secretary French pointed out that cannery products of Pennsylvania are rapidly forging ahead in volume, quality and recognition throughout the world.

Canning crops expending most rapidly include tomatoes, sweet peas, golden bantam corn, wax beans, baby limas, mushrooms, sour cherries and apple products. The Pennsylvania canning industry is to be commended for placing stress on the production of the highest quality canned foods.

The State Department of Agriculture has just released a summary of canning crop inspection work for 1937, which is now available for free distribution. Prepared by D. M. James, State supervisor of Canning Crop Inspection, this pamphlet gives interesting facts about the development of canning inspection.

DEPARTMENT HAS 150 FUNCTIONS

Commissioned to perform 150 functions of government, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Secretary J. Hansell French, said today is rendering more than the number of distinct services for the farmers, consumers and food and allied industries.

He lists the principal functions and services as follows:

State Farm Show, soil conservation, agricultural conservation, potato marketing and development, World's Poultry Congress exhibit, official egg laying contest, crop reporting and information, eradication of animal diseases, enforcement of the dog laws, meat hygiene, market news, enforcement of produce dealers bonding and licensing law, spray residue inspection, inspection of fruits and vegetables, fresh egg law enforcement, baby chick law enforcement, poultry improvement, regulation of farm cooperatives, market analysis, apiary inspection, Japanese Beetle control, Gypsy Moth eradication, European Corn Borer control, blueberry maggot control, potato wart control, tomato pin worm control, oriental fruit moth control, general insect control, insect collection, enforce seed law, maintain plant and seed collection, weed control, nursery inspection and licensing, license nursery dealers, inspect plant imports, greenhouse certification, peach yellows control, cedar apple rust control, black stem rust control, certification of bramble plants, seed potatoes, small grains, tomato seed, and pepper seed; tobacco disease control, plant disease surveys, testing fungicides, maintain collection of plant disease manifestations, analyze feeding stuffs, fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides, lime, paints and varnishes; license bakeries, carbonated beverages and still drinks, cold storage warehouses, egg opening plants, and manufacturers of ice cream, butter substitutes, feeding stuffs, fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides and lime; enforce the general food law, the advertising law, bakery law, butter law, processed butter law, beverage law, sanitary container law, cheese law, coffee and chicory law, cold storage law, fruit syrup law, ice cream law, imitation dairy products law, lard law, fresh meat, poultry, game and fish law, Kosher meat law, milk container law, filled milk law, milk and cream law, oyster law, sausage law and vinegar law; compile and publish bulletins, aid in the marketing of farm products, pay indemnities on diseased animals and plants, regulate county fairs and distribute State funds among fairs for the payment of premiums for farm exhibits, and enforce animal and plant disease quarantines.

FARM FACTS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports 166 cooperative dairy bull associations active in the United States. They have a total membership of 2,551 dairymen and own 734 registered dairy sires. One association is 28 years old, thirty-six more than ten years old and thirty-four were organized last year.

Pennsylvania this week ranked fifth in paid memberships in the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1939. Frank H. Ellis, 3rd, of Elverson, is chairman of the State membership and attendance committee.

S. Forry Laucks, York manufacturer and breeder of show livestock, is the first affiliated member of the World's Poultry Congress (Cleveland, Ohio, 1939) in Pennsylvania and the fourth in the United States.

Acting under the authority of the new State produce dealers bonding and licensing law, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets in April collected $643.34 for farmers who had filed claims against produce dealers.

SEED SERVICE AIDS FARMERS

Pennsylvania farmers in 1937 spent $6,000,000 for the seed from which corn, hay, wheat, oats, buckwheat, barley and rye crops valued at $119,413,000 were produced, according to the annual "Report of Seed Analyses" issued today by the State Department of Agriculture. Several millions of dollars are also spent in the State annually for other field, lawn and garden seeds.

This bulletin was compiled by the Division of Botany of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Copies may be obtained without cost by writing to the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, for General Bulletin No. 553.

During 1937 the seed laboratory, under the direction of Dr. E. M. Gress, head botanist, analyzed 2,500 seed samples collected from or submitted by seed dealers and farmers. Only forty-one of these samples were found to be illegal.

J Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, recently increased the personnel and added to the equipment of the seed laboratory because the State seed inspection service protects an annual investment by farmers, gardeners and home-owners of approximately $10,000,000 for seeds, maintains high standards for seed purity and germination and protects the honest seedsman against unfair competition.

The seed report lists all violations and violators, the results of all analyses and the names and addresses of seedsmen from whom samples were obtained. A new department of the bulletin is a list of Soil Conservation Service seed samples analyzed.

RETURN VISIT

Officials and employes of the State Department of Agriculture will make a tour of inspection of Pennsylvania State College on June 16. The tour will be a return visit for one made last fall to the departmental offices in Harrisburg by the teaching and administrative staffs of the School of Agriculture of the College.

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POTATO MEN BUILD CAMP

Several hundred volunteer Pennsylvania potato growers on June 10 and 11 will transplant the nineteen buildings of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp from an Elk County mountain to the top of 2,424-feet-high Denton Hill, Potter County, where they will be used as administration and dormitory buildings at potato experimental plots under the direction of Pennsylvania State College.

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association will direct the razing of the camp near Ridgway, the transportation of the materials to Potter County and the erection of the new camp. It is organizing the volunteer workers and the motorcade.

When rebuilt on a 270-acre plot on the lofty Denton Hill plateau the buildings will be christened "Camp Potato."

The camp will house agricultural and vocational school students, farm boys and potato farmers who come to the experimental plots to study potato culture and to help in the development of new varieties. The dormitories will have a capacity of 50 persons.

Volunteer workers will dismantle the CCC camp, which is situated three miles west of Ridgway, and transport the materials to the new camp site by motor trucks loaned by the potato growers.

The buildings and other materials of the CCC camp were donated by the United States Government. The site on Denton Hill was donated by Judge Robert Lewis, of Coudersport, and A. C. Ramseyer, a Potter County potato grower.

The first board will be removed with appropriate ceremonies at 8 o'clock standard time Friday morning, June 10. J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. S. W. Fletcher, Director of research at Pennsylvania State College, and others will participate in these ceremonies.

After the buildings have been razed the materials will be transported by a motorcade of more than 100 motor trucks to Camp Potato. The motorcade is expected to leave CCC Camp F-10 Friday afternoon or Saturday morning. A contractor has been engaged to build Camp Potato.

Lunch will be served the workers at the CCC camp Friday noon.

Walter S. Bishop, Doylestown, is president of the association. E. B. Bower, Bellefonte, is general manager. The directors are: P. D. Frantz, Coplay, R. D. 1; L. O. Thompson, New Freedom, R. D. 1; John B. Schrack, Loganton, R. D. 1; Ed. Fisher, Coudersport; R. T. Wigton, Spruce Creek; Evan D. Lewis, Johnstown, R. D. No. 5; J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton, R. D. 1; J. C. McClurg, Geneva.

BAD CHECKS

Following receipt of a number of complaints from farmers and poultrymen that post-dated checks given them by out-of-state buyers in payment for produce and baby chicks were found to be worthless. James L. States, acting director of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, today warned farmers, gardeners and poultrymen against extending credit to buyers from other states without preliminary investigation. He pointed out that a post-dated check is merely a promise to pay.

In their credit transactions with produce dealers within the State, Pennsylvania farmers are protected by the new State produce dealers licensing and bonding law.

APPLE MARKET

Pennsylvania has sold a larger percentage of its surplus apples since April 1 than any of five other leading apple-producing States. During April the Pennsylvania growers, with the cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture, conducted an apple-marketing campaign. New York and New Jersey conducted similar campaigns.

STATE PLANTS MORE TOMATOES

Tomato planting for canning purposes will break all records in Pennsylvania this year, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, predicted today.

This year's acreage will exceed 17,000 acres, compared with 16,500 acres last year.

One cannery has delivered 8,000,000 tomato plants to 600 Lancaster County farmers under contract to grow tomatoes for that cannery.

Under average growing conditions the 1938 canning tomato crop will produce more than $1,000,000 in cash income for the farmers of this State. In 1936, with a total acreage of 13,700 acres and an exceptionally high average yield of seven tons per acre, this crop was worth $1,381,000 to the farmers.

More canneries are contracting for Pennsylvania tomato acreage this year than ever before. Some of the larger concerns are gradually transferring their grower contracts from other States to Pennsylvania because the Pennsylvania crop is of the highest quality.

REDUCE LOSSES IN SHIPPING

Livestock killed, crippled or bruised during shipment have cost American farmers $12,000,000 in market losses annually, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, said today.

These losses were reduced last year through cooperation between the farmers, railroads, motor transport companies and the meat packing industry. Animals killed on railroads were 8 percent less. Motor haulers reduced this destruction by 9 percent. The percentage of animals crippled on trucks was 17 percent lower in 1937 than in 1936. The percentage of losses by rail is still lower than truck losses.

Secretary French recommends the following precautions in loading livestock for shipment:

See that animals are not heavily fed just prior to loading.

Use good loading chutes at the farm.

Provide good footing with sand or fine gravel for bedding.

Cover sand with straw for better appearance when unloaded, but use no straw for hogs in hot weather.

Before loading hogs in hot weather, wet the sand bedding.

Provide covers for trucks, to protect against the sun in hot weather and against severe colds in winter.

Always use partitions in mixed shipments, to separate small from large animals.

See that there are no protruding nails, bolts, or any other sharp objects in truck or car.

Load and unload carefully, to avoid jamming.

Don't overcrowd in trucks or cars.

Tie all bulls.

Use canvas slappers instead of clubs or whips.

Dehorn cattle before they go into the feed lots.

Slow down on sharp curves, and avoid sudden stops.

In unloading trucks, don't drop calves, sheep or hogs from upper to lower deck; provide cleater inclines.

Never lift sheep by the wool.

POTATO HEARINGS

Public hearings will be held in Harrisburg on June 13 and in Johnstown on June 15 on a proposed longtime marketing agreement to regulate interstate commerce in Irish potatoes from late-producing States.

The proposed agreement would exempt No. 1 grade potatoes, pro rate among shippers the administrative expenses, vest administration of the program in a committee of growers and handlers, stop shipments of cull potatoes during periods of surplus and extend these embargoes when conditions warrant.

FARM FACTS

A market for 575,000 bushels of wheat was created when the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation authorized the purchase of 125,000 barrels of surplus wheat flour for distribution among families on relief. Purchases are being made in all sections of the country during June.

Enrollment of stallions by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry is considerably ahead of last year. There are now 348 animals listed in the bureau, compared with 300 at this time last year.

The United States is one of six nations controlling three-fourths of the earth's land surface, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture points out. The areas under the jurisdiction of these six nations are: Great Britain, 13,172,000 square miles; Soviet Union, 8,144,000 square miles; France, 5,000,000 square miles; China, 4,250,000 square miles; Brazil, 3,000,000 square miles; the United States, 3,000,000 square miles.

CERTIFIED SEED REQUESTS DUE

Applications for State inspection of potato, wheat, oats and barley plantings for certified seed purposes are due June 15, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, at Harrisburg announced today.

Last year eighty potato growers applied for inspection and certification of 1,265 acres of potatoes for seed purposes. More than 200,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes were produced in the State in 1937. Because of the heavy demand for certified seed potatoes, many seed potato growers reported that they could have sold twice as much seed as they produced. Many orders were received after the certified seed crop was exhausted.

Certified seed potatoes are primarily inspected for those diseases that can only be identified while the plants are growing in the field. These diseases are known as the virus diseases and cause heavy losses to our potato growers each year. Unless a potato grower has personal information in regard to the freedom from these diseases of the seed potatoes he is buying, he should buy only certified stock.

Fields to be certified must meet certain requirements in regard to freedom from these virus diseases. In fact, most fields entered for certification are "rogued," which consists of pulling out and removing all diseased plants.

In addition to the potato acreage certified, 1,078 acres of grain were inspected for certification. That only 492 acres qualified for certification indicates that large quantities of grains sown with non-certified seed each year are not giving the grain grower the maximum production possible with certified seed. In 1936 the State rejected 39 percent of the total acreage entered for certification and in 1937, 54 percent, due primarily to disease, varietal mixture and noxious weeds.

Each year, during the grain seeding season, the Department receives numerous requests for information relative to available sources of seed. Only those growers who ordered their seed supply early were able to secure certified stock in past years.

Seed certification, whether it covers potatoes or grain, is not a cure-all, but is good insurance against the reduction of yields through those diseases that can be eliminated by certification, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

Applications for grain certification should be sent in immediately, especially where winter barley is to be placed under inspection. Winter barley has already headed and in some cases is beginning to change color. Grain inspections are made within two weeks prior to the time the crop is harvested.

Applications for inspection should be sent to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg.

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WILL INSPECT NURSERY STOCK

Nursery inspectors of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture are making their annual inspection of nurseries and dealers in nursery stock.

The Plant Pest Act of 1937 requires that all ornamental trees, shrubs and perennial plants sold or transported must be inspected by an authorized State Inspector. This means that all ornamental plants transported across the highway or plants grown as nursery stock must be inspected prior to the time they are offered for sale. For this reason, all certified nurseries in the State are inspected and reinspected annually.

Persons or firms not growing plants, but merely selling them as dealers, are required to obtain a dealer's certificate. If plants are collected and resold, a collector's certificate is necessary. These certificates are issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Any person or firm offering for sale or transporting plants that have not been inspected are liable for prosecution. The fine ranges up to $100 for each offense. The purpose of the Plant Pest Act is to protect the buying public, legitimate nurserymen and dealers in nursery stock, from the risk incident to the distribution of diseased or infested nursery stock which may be a menace to the entire community.

For the next several weeks, inspectors will check on all places handling plants to see that the person in charge has in his possession the proper certificates. Persons not possessing these certificates are liable to prosecution.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, will furnish upon request a copy of the Act and a list of licensed Nurserymen and Dealers. There is no charge for these publications.

FARM PRICE INDEX UNDER PRE-WAR BASE

Pennsylvania's farm price index dropped to two points under the pre-war base during the month ended May 15, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service reports. The index declined two points during the thirty-day period ended on that date.

The only farm commodities showing price increases were buckwheat, hay, apples, beef cattle, lambs, horses, mules and eggs.

The following table gives the May 15 prices of important farm products, with April 15, 1938, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	May Average 1910-14	April 15 1938	May 15 1938
Wheat per bu.	$ 1.00	$ .85	$ .80
Corn per bu.	.72	.63	.63
Oats per bu.	.51	.42	.41
Barley per bu.	.69	.62	.61
Rye per bu.	.79	.71	.69
Buckwheat per bu.	.71	.67	.69
Potatoes per bu.	.76	.65	.65
Hay per ton	17.15	9.30	9.60
Apples per bu.	1.02	.60	.70
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.94	8.70	8.10
Beef cattle, 100 lbs.	6.60	7.00	7.10
Veal calves, 100 lbs.	7.74	9.60	9.00
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.14	4.00	4.00
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.10	7.80	8.40
Milk cows per head	52.22	79.00	78.00
Horses per head	179.00	144.00	146.00
Mules per head	.....	148.00	149.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.197	.194
Turkeys per lb.	.....	.26	.25
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.48	2.10	1.95
Butter per lb.	.28	.30	.29
Butterfat per lb.	.....	.30	.28
Eggs per dozen	.182	.191	.191
Wool per lb.	.22	.24	.22
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	94	92
Grains	100	82	79
Fruits	100	68	77
Meat animals	100	114	111
Dairy products	100	110	103
Chickens and eggs	100	93	98
Unclassified	100	86	82
PENNSYLVANIA	100	100	98
Grains	100	88	85
Fruits	100	75	87
Meat animals	100	113	110
Dairy products	100	120	115
Chickens and eggs	100	89	91
Unclassified	100	72	73
PRICES FARMERS PAY			
Pennsylvania	100	125	125
United States	100	125	125

STATE SAVES MANY SHEEP

A serious outbreak of scabies among sheep in Washington and Greene Counties has been brought under control by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

After sixty animals had died from a cause unknown to the owners the department was consulted. State veterinarians immediately diagnosed the trouble as scabies, a mange mite or external parasite, which destroys the wool and eventually kills the sheep.

Forty flocks in the two counties were surveyed and 200 sheep were found to be infested. The infested animals were successfully treated and the epidemic brought under control.

Livestock owners in the State are urged by Secretary J. Hansell French and Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to report all unusual livestock ailments to the Department.

Official Seal of Poultry Congress

Reproduced below is the official seal of the World's Poultry Congress in which the Pennsylvania Poultry Industry will participate at Cleveland, Ohio, from July 28 to August 7, 1939. The Pennsylvania Poultry Congress committee is now seeking 30,000 affiliated members in this State.

STATE WILL ENFORCE LAW

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today directed the Bureau of Markets to rigidly enforce the regulations governing the sale and advertising of eggs, which became effective June 7.

In the eyes of the law a fresh egg is one of which the air cell must be not more than two-eighths of an inch in depth and must be localized and regular; the yolk must be visible but not plainly visible or mobile; the white must be firm and clear; the germ must not show any visible development.

The Fresh Egg Law prohibits advertising as fresh any egg not meeting these qualifications.

Dealers attempted to get around the law by inventing words and phrases which did not specifically call an egg fresh but led the customers to believe that they were buying fresh eggs.

Under the new ruling all eggs are now divided into two kinds: fresh eggs and just eggs; and must be offered for sale that way when definite U. S. grades or Pennsylvania grades are not mentioned.

The order stipulates that eggs, not legally fresh, can only be advertised as "EGGS."

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania now ranks fourth among the forty-eight states in number of electrified farms. In this State, the Department of Agriculture reports, there are 84,636 farms receiving electric service. California leads with 117,354 electrified farms, Ohio is second with 92,595, and New York is third with 87,787. In percentage of farms buying electric service the Keystone State is twelfth with 54.5 percent of its farms receiving electric service. Rhode Island is first with 94.7 percent of her farms electrified.

With 884,130 cattle tested for Bang's disease during the forty-six months since the work began, Pennsylvania ranks eighth among the forty-eight states in number of animals tested and seventh in number of tested animals that were found disease-free.

Cato's estimate of the farm was that it "produced the bravest men, the most valiant soldiers and a class of citizens the least given of all to evil design."

Sixty-eight licensed Pennsylvania cold storage warehouses report to the State Department of Agriculture that at the end of the first quarter of this year the following quantities of foodstuffs were in storage: eggs in shell, 1,358,953 dozens; eggs out of shell, 6,824,080 pounds; butter, 1,150,537 pounds; poultry, 3,330,765 pounds; fish, 2,743,960 pounds; game, 883 pounds; beef, 1,708,850 pounds; veal, 33,677 pounds; mutton, 332,760 pounds; pork, 4,886,195 pounds. The figures for the preceding quarter were: eggs in shell, 1,062,721 dozens; eggs out of shell, 6,895,306 pounds; butter, 703,621 pounds; poultry, 4,613,053 pounds; fish, 3,533,600 pounds; game, 6,879 pounds; beef, 1,739,608 pounds; veal, 92,808 pounds; mutton, 500,124 pounds; pork, 3,586,656 pounds.

INSECTS RAID TWO COUNTIES

Two outbreaks of plant pests were reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture this month. Control measures were immediately taken.

In Erie County there was an infestation of grass sawflies near the City of Erie. Millions of the caterpillars were traveling at the rate of a hundred yards a day and devouring all vegetation over a wide front.

Cooperating with the Erie County Commissioners and property owners, the Bureau of Plant Industry brought the infestation under control through the use of poison and furrow traps. R. M. Baker, chief State entomologist, directed the control work.

On the farm of Dr. W. E. Myers, Lancaster County, a severe outbreak of clover root borer was discovered. Twenty acres of clover were infested. Baker recommended that farmers in the area affected cut their hay crop early and then plow the infested fields. A shallow furrow will bring the affected roots up to the surface where the sun can kill them. Pasturing and planting the infested fields with alfafa are also recommended as control measures.

CASH INCOME OF PENNA. FARMS

1924	$244,943,000
1925	$278,207,000
1926	$267,499,000
1927	$259,730,000
1928	$262,676,000
1929	$294,176,000
1930	$255,779,000
1931	$209,366,000
1932	$158,590,000
1933	$176,759,000
1934	$192,166,000
1935	$231,400,000
1936	$238,550,000
1937	$274,425,000

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 23 Harrisburg, Pa., June 23, 1938 No. 25

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DATES OF PENNSYLVANIA FAIRS ANNOUNCED BY SECRETARY FRENCH

Dates of eighty-five Pennsylvania fairs are contained in a revised list issued by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today. A partial list was published recently.

The names of the fairs and the location, date and secretary of each are included in the list.

FAIRS HELD AT FAIR GROUNDS

Fair	Location	Date	Secretary
Spring Mills	Conshohocken	July 6-16	Samuel M. Glass
Westmoreland Co.	Ligonier	Aug. 2-6	N. W. King
Mifflin County	Lewistown	Aug. 1- 6	S. B. Russell
Cumberland Co.	Williams Grove	Aug. 3- 5	H. K. McCullough
Flourtown Fair	Flourtown	Aug. 5-13	W. J. Goss
Fawn Grove	Fawn Grove	Aug. 10-13	L. M. Brown
Armstrong County	Ford City	Aug. 10-13	Walter Bowser
Kutztown	Kutztown	Aug. 15-19	C. L. Bordner
Butler	Butler	Aug. 16-20	C. M. Miller
United Farmers	Abbottstown	Aug. 16-20	C. J. Meckley
Gala Week Fair	Red Lion	Aug. 22-27	R. M. Spangle
New Castle	New Castle	Aug. 23-26	A. C. Shoaf
Bucks County	Quakertown	Aug. 23-26	Robert Rinehart
Dayton	Dayton	Aug. 23-27	J. R. Borland
Susquehanna County	Montrose	Aug. 24-26	T. M. Jenkins
Lycoming County	Hughesville	Aug. 24-27	Edward Frontz
Troy	Troy	Aug. 24-27	H. D. Holcombe
Harrold Community	Greensburg	Aug. 25-27	R. H. Amalong
Centre County	Centre Hall	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	Mrs. Sara Grove
Carbon County	Lehighton	Aug. 29-Sept. 3	Frank R. Diehl
Indiana County	Indiana	Aug. 30-Sept. 3	B. H. Lichteberger
Bedford	Bedford	Aug. 30-Sept. 3	A. C. Brice
Bradford County	Towanda	Aug. 30-Sept. 3	Karl D. Shiner
Wattsburg	Wattsburg	Aug. 30-Sept. 2	H. M. Burrows
Huntingdon County	Huntingdon	Aug. 31-Sept. 3	James C. Morgan
West End	Gilbert	Aug. 31	James Shiffer
Harford	Harford	Aug. 31-Sept. 2	J. A. Williams
Stoneboro Fair	Stoneboro	Sept. 1- 5	Walter Parker
Somerset County	Meyersdale	Sept. 5- 8	Wm. A. Allshouse
Wyoming County	Tunkhannock	Sept. 5- 8	Percy Brunges
Schuylkill County	Cressona	Sept. 5-10	F. W. Bausum
Montgomery County	Hatfield	Sept. 5-10	Samuel D. Conver
Cambria County	Ebensburg	Sept. 5-10	R. G. Davis
McKean County	Smethport	Sept. 5- 8	B. T. Garlick
Mifflin Grange Fair	Newville	Sept. 6- 9	A. E. Miller
Juniata County	Port Royal	Sept. 6-10	J. H. Book
Linesville Community	Linesville	Sept. 7- 9	O. A. Porter
Sullivan County	Forksville	Sept. 7-10	J. R. Whiteley
West End (Union Co.)	Laurelton	Sept. 7-10	Nelson B. Shaw
Greene Dreher	Newfoundland	Sept. 8-10	W. B. Frisbie
Sugar Grove	Sugar Grove	Sept. 8-10	T. R. Sponsler
Union	Burgettstown	Sept. 8-10	J. L. McGrough
Berks County	Reading	Sept. 11-18	Charles Swoyer
Allegheny County	South Park	Sept. 12-18	Cliff J. Ryan
Perry County	Newport	Sept. 13-15	A. K. Ludwig
Jenner	Jennerstown	Sept. 13-16	A. O. Lape
Mercer Central	Mercer	Sept. 13-16	J. P. Orr
Doylestown Fair	Doylestown	Sept. 13-17	J. Allen Cardy
Waynesburg	Waynesburg	Sept. 14-16	Ambrose Bradley
Oswayo Valley	Millport	Sept. 14-16	Louis Perkins
Fulton County	McConnellsburg	Sept. 14-17	Lloyd Mellott
South Mountain	Arendtsville	Sept. 14-17	A. D. Sheely
Youngsville	Youngsville	Sept. 14-17	R. L. Albright
Black Barren Springs	Peach Bottom	Sept. 14-16	W. F. Tollinger
West Alexander	West Alexander	Sept. 15-17	Paul Rogers
Greene Township	Cookport	Sept. 15-17	E. L. Haskins
Edinboro Fair	Edinboro	Sept. 15-17	Biron Decker
Conneautville	Conneautville	Sept. 15-17	Kenneth Mowry
Clearfield	Clearfield	Sept. 19-24	Robert Leavy
Wayne County	Honesdale	Sept. 20-23	E. W. Gammell
Lehigh County	Allentown	Sept. 20-24	M. H. Beary
Gratz	Gratz	Sept. 20-24	Guy R. Klinger
Derry	Derry	Sept. 22-24	J. A. Greubel
Smythe Park Asso.	Mansfield	Sept. 21-24	Frank Marvin
Cochranton	Cochranton	Sept. 22-24	A. N. Shaffer
Columbia County	Bloomsburg	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	Harry Correll
York	York	Oct. 4- 8	John H. Rutter

INDOOR AND STREET FAIRS

Fair	Location	Date	Secretary
Ulysses	Ulysses	Sept. 8-10	Don C. Rounseville
Millersburg	Millersburg	Sept. 15-17	Neil March
Spartansburg	Spartansburg	Sept. 15-17	J. A. Whitney
Cambridge Springs	Cambridge Springs	Sept. 8-10	R. L. Whipple
Benton	Fleetville	Sept. 21-24	B. K. Horner
West Lampeter	Lampeter	Sept. 21-23	W. B. Rentschler
Manheim	Manheim	Sept. 29-Oct. 1	E. Allan Auld
Manor	Millersville	Sept. 29-Oct. 1	H. P. Siglin
North East	North East	Sept. 29-Oct. 1	Mrs. M. Hendricks
New Holland	New Holland	Oct. 6- 8	Isaac Cauller
Port Allegany	Port Allegany	Oct. 6- 8	Geo. W. Keith
Columbia Harvest Home	Columbia	Oct. 11-13	Lester Leber
Ephrata	Ephrata	Oct. 12-15	Fred Janda
Myerstown	Myerstown	Oct. 12-14	J. T. Auld
Montour-DeLong	Washingtonville	Oct. 19-21	G. W. Cromis
Farmers & Fruit Growers	Franklin	Oct. 19-21	Caleb Sutton
Morrison's Cove	Martinsburg	Oct. 20-22	Ella Ebersole
Mt. Joy	Mt. Joy	Oct. 20-22	H. M. Stauffer
North Bedford County	Yellow Creek	Oct. 20-22	Howard F. Fox
Antis Township	Beliwood	Nov. 17-19	George D. Weiss
Pennsylvania Farm Show	Harrisburg	Jan. 23-27 (1939)	M. J. Grimes

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania potatoes are shipped to twelve other States, the State Department of Agriculture reports. Maine potatoes are marketed in twenty-one States, New York potatoes in seventeen, New Jersey potatoes in twenty, Ohio potatoes in five, Michigan potatoes in thirteen, Colorado potatoes in twenty, Nebraska potatoes in seventeen and Idaho potatoes in twenty-nine.

The present condition of winter wheat indicates to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture crop reporting service a production in the United States of 760,623,000 bushels this year, compared with 685,102,000 bushels in 1937 and a ten-year average of 546,396,000 bushels. The predicted yield is 15 bushels per acre this year, against 14.6 bushels in 1937 and a ten-year average of 14.5 bushels per acre.

WHEAT AND RYE PROSPECTS GOOD

Condition of the Pennsylvania winter wheat and rye crops continued good throughout May, but prospects for apples, pears and cherries declined sharply, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service reports.

Growing conditions have been excellent for wheat and it is generally reported to be heading well — in some sections earlier than usual. It is feared that the yields in some of the southwestern counties may have been reduced by the severe frost during May.

Rye has made excellent growth and promises fair yields. Barley in the southeastern counties is turning and the harvest is not far off.

Planting of the oats crop in the northern counties was retarded by the cool wet weather, but nearly all the crop was sown by the first of the month and has started well. The early outlook is for the highest yields in the last eight years.

Rains the last three weeks of May have been of great benefit to meadows. Grass was showing the effects of the dry weather during April and early May. New seedings are reported to be good throughout the State. Many correspondents state that timothy froze out, leaving old meadows weedy and thin. The first cutting of hay in the southeastern section of the State will be short on account of insufficient moisture.

Pastures are good and earlier than usual. In a number of instances, the better feeding quality is attributed to the pasture improvement program.

Damage to fruits from May frosts ranged from slight to total loss, according to location and the lay of the land. In many orchards, prospects were changed overnight from a bumper crop to a complete failure. Rainy and cloudy weather made poor spraying conditions in many orchards. Some localities experienced heavy hail.

The apple outlook now approximates half a crop. Sets of many varieties turned out to be poor, frosts further reduced prospects and it is feared the June drop will be unusually heavy. Peaches suffered least. Southeast of the Mountains, practically all varieties are well set and will require thinning. In other areas of the State peaches are spotty, and many orchards, particularly on the low lands, have been frozen out completely.

In many sections pears bloomed heavily but did not set well. Frosts have reduced the prospective production of both sweet and sour cherries. Grapes in the Erie Belt had not yet bloomed, but it is believed that vineyards back from the Lake have suffered severe frost damage.

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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GOVERNOR BACKS POULTRY FAIR

Governor George H. Earle today urged the people of Pennsylvania to avail themselves of the opportunities to be offered them on July 28—World's Poultry Congress Day—to inform themselves on Pennsylvania's important poultry industry and on the part this State will play in the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1939.

The governor's statement follows:

"Pennsylvania ranks first among the forty-eight States in the value of eggs produced. It ranks fifth in egg production, sixth in number of chickens and eighteenth in turkey production.

"The last federal farm census shows an annual egg production of 112,200,000 dozens in Pennsylvania, and numbered the State's chickens, over 3 months old, at 16,500,000.

"The poultry business of this State is a $50,000,000 industry employing directly and indirectly, a large volume of labor and creating valuable markets for the products of a number of other industries. Transportation systems derive considerable revenue from this source.

"Recognizing the importance of Pennsylvania's poultry industry and realizing that it will benefit materially from the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, next year, the State Legislature at its 1937 session appropriated $10,000 for a Pennsylvania exhibit at the Congress. The other forty-seven States and seventy nations will participate in the Congress.

"That the American people may be informed on the practical purposes of, and the elaborate plans for the World's Poultry Congress the several States will observe Thursday, July 28, as 'World's Poultry Congress Day,' when educational meetings will be held throughout the country and a special radio program will be broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up.

"The poultry industry of our State and the State Department of Agriculture will cooperate that 'World's Poultry Congress Day' may gain its commendable objectives, and I urge the people of this commonwealth to attend the meetings and to tune-in on the radio programs and to avail themselves on July 28 of other opportunities to inform themselves on the poultry industry and on the World's Poultry Congress."

POULTRY GROUP PLANS OUTING

Poultrymen and representatives of industries allied with the Pennsylvania poultry industry will hold an outing on July 28—'World's Poultry Congress Day"—at Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, York County. They will be the guests of S. Forry Laucks, general chairman of the Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee.

Motorcades will be organized to bring groups from every poultry center in the State.

The "World's Poultry Congress Day" radio program which is to be broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up from Washington and other points will be heard through a public address system on the picnic grounds.

A day of sports and recreation is planned by the committee in charge.

Lauxmont farms is world famous for its pure-bred livestock. It is one of Pennsylvania's agricultural show places and annually attracts thousands of visitors.

WAR ON WART NEAR VICTORY

After twenty years of unrelenting warfare against the destructive potato wart the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has eradicated the disease on several fronts and has it under control in all infected areas.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, said today that the potato wart eradication project will be continued with three objectives; to prevent the spread of the disease, to maintain a constant vigilance in suspected and susceptible areas and to study the wart organism with special emphasis on control and ultimate eradication.

Under quarantine at this time are four whole townships and forty towns and villages in thirteen counties. These counties are: Armstrong, Bedford, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Clearfield, and Fulton, Huntingdon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Somerset and Sullivan.

Since 1934 in eighteen treated areas the disease apparently has been eradicated or has failed to develop in 2,645 gardens checked in the following towns and villages: Moosic, Newtown, Osceola Mills, Smith Mills, Yatesboro, Rural Valley, Jacksons, Mauch Chunk, Flannigan Run, Robertsdale, Wood, Lilly, Snow Shoe, Clarence, Sheppton, Oneida, Nanty-Glo and Vintondale.

It is believed that in the large wart area comprising parts of Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill Counties fifty percent of the gardens may now be disease free and that twenty-five percent are but slightly infected.

FARM FACTS

During May the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, selected 2,342 birds in its poultry improvement work.

State agents made 322 fresh egg law inspections in May, the State Department of Agriculture reports.

Out of every 100 farm workers in the United States in mid-winter 53 are farm operators, 34 are unpaid members of the farmer's family and 13 are hired help, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture disclosed.

During the five years from 1930 to 1935, the State Department of Agriculture reports, the number of farm family members working on farms without wages in the United States increased two and one-half times.

After 2,000,000 persons had moved back to the farm during the depression years there were still 500,000 unoccupied farm dwellings in the United States, it is shown by a State Department of Agriculture report. While many of these abandoned houses are in Pennsylvania this condition is more pronounced in adjoining States.

PENNSYLVANIA AMONG EIGHT STATES INDEMNIFYING FARMERS

Pennsylvania is one of the eight States in the United States indemnifying farmers for cattle condemned for Bang's disease.

Federal indemnities are being paid in all forty-eight States.

The following table shows by States the number of herds and cattle tested for the disease, the number of infected herds and animals, the total number of negative animals now under supervision and the number of cattle on the waiting list for tests:

State or Territory	Tested Herds	Tested Cattle	Infected Herds	Reactors	Cattle under supervision	Cattle on waiting list
Alabama	29,345	807,916	6,896	36,340	240,668	36,595
Arizona	3,504	77,496	845	3,132	28,261	1,000
Arkansas	113,796	706,502	9,482	26,896	420,250	.....
California	130	8,213	62	524	712	.....
Colorado	1,387	63,236	555	3,177	8,621	295
Connecticut	1,336	43,640	631	2,688	7,958	17
Delaware	5,648	56,577	1,177	3,701	18,624	2,758
Florida	27,634	661,395	6,517	38,571	89,789	.....
Georgia	23,087	369,222	3,993	15,565	77,864	53,031
Idaho	29,690	348,140	10,322	23,063	177,707	.....
Illinois	24,435	395,492	9,792	39,984	161,713	.....
Indiana	46,481	573,671	13,777	40,369	170,142	6,587
Iowa	35,683	627,653	17,075	73,002	294,583	31,290
Kansas	14,193	392,403	7,095	43,493	88,950	3,199
Kentucky	47,296	501,016	10,871	31,969	256,912	.....
Louisiana	83,319	595,701	8,087	32,502	291,194	59,827
Maine	6,293	99,233	2,133	6,824	28,343	.....
Maryland	25,318	235,703	5,176	14,614	94,407	21,037
Massachusetts	533	17,517	228	1,064	4,487	46
Michigan	64,414	716,917	10,931	35,081	187,709	2,189
Minnesota	112,429	1,792,111	40,255	124,871	686,655	4,500
Mississippi	15,394	306,484	7,014	17,958	92,683	.....
Missouri	101,917	1,213,696	26,855	79,291	549,086	.....
Montana	16,054	352,387	3,839	21,852	161,406	3,471
Nebraska	11,591	231,498	4,289	19,075	79,225	5,591
Nevada	3,749	75,763	1,465	7,336	49,584	6,000
New Hampshire	5,888	84,201	1,705	5,639	31,856	2,269
New Jersey	2,024	134,938	862	3,813	8,630	.....
New Mexico	11,492	160,891	1,474	5,653	87,207	4,000
New York	13,134	342,534	6,417	21,984	75,170	20,908
North Carolina	39,262	354,065	4,286	13,033	118,192	90,000
North Dakota	16,187	274,112	3,774	16,367	196,678	.....
Ohio	70,616	770,242	18,846	59,767	376,510	6,210
Oklahoma	76,261	1,510,515	26,247	101,819	214,081	.....
Oregon	84,166	1,019,258	14,029	54,055	561,746	.....
Pennsylvania	63,715	884,130	11,909	44,716	429,365	200,981
Rhode Island	277	10,480	149	705	3,310	.....
South Carolina	11,756	189,801	1,671	6,245	37,750	4,500
South Dakota	3,653	87,399	1,624	8,552	28,167	5,100
Tennessee	32,144	474,639	12,567	33,452	134,367	4,000
Texas	19,611	976,306	8,340	63,287	94,582	75,000
Utah	28,467	226,156	5,420	13,492	162,003	.....
Vermont	2,070	65,451	824	4,152	8,375	189
Virginia	224,214	1,195,185	14,249	32,875	510,315	44,175
Washington	84,160	830,120	16,015	53,938	436,106	.....
West Virginia	55,317	365,529	4,074	9,993	174,156	.....
Wisconsin	162,555	3,046,796	45,619	194,125	977,190	71,620
Wyoming	3,562	164,070	1,489	10,530	56,071	.....
Puerto Rico	8	441	3	7	171	.....
	1,855,195	24,436,841	410,955	1,501,141	8,989,531	766,385

TOBACCO PAYS FARMERS LESS

Tobacco growers in Pennsylvania sold their 1937 crop at an average price of 1.1 cents under the price received for the 1936 crop.

They sold 28,990,000 pounds at an average price of 10.4 cents per pound for a total of $3,016,000.

The price for the 1932 crop was 4.7 cents per pound, from which record low point it climbed to 11.5 cents for the 1936 crop.

The 1936 crop of 33,650,000 pounds sold at an average price of 11.5 cents per pound or $3,868,000 for the crop.

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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STUDENTS AID POTATO MEN

Farmer and vocational school student volunteers are building Camp Potato on the 2424-foot summit of Denton Hill, Potter County. The materials were obtained by demolishing an abandoned CCC Camp in Elk County.

Five hundred Pennsylvania potato growers and other volunteers from every county in the State dismantled the nineteen big wooden buildings of Civilian Conservation Corps Camp F-10, three miles west of here, and transported the materials to the summit of Denton Hill, where they are being used in building Camp Potato of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association at the State College potato experiment plots.

A motorcade of upwards of 100 motor trucks carried the tons of salvaged building materials the seventy miles to the 2424 feet high Denton Hill plateau.

The first board was ripped off by Dr. S. W. Fletcher, director of agricultural research at State College, and Dr. E. L. Nixon, professor of plant pathology at State College.

The United States Forestry Service donated the buildings to the potato association.

L. T. Denniston, Donald James, K. Lauer, Sheldon Poole, Martin Myers and Yates Catlin represented the State Department of Agriculture at the razing of the buildings.

Ridgway and Elk County residents cooperated by opening up their homes to the visiting growers and by maintaining a first aid station and serving a picnic lunch at noon on the grounds.

Camp Potato will house growers, farm boys and vocational students who volunteer for work in the seedling beds at Denton Hill. The dormitories will house fifty persons, who will pay for their own mess on a cooperative basis. Vocational school groups in three other States have already made reservations at the camp for 1939.

This season 10,000 seedlings have been planted in beds covering 140 acres of the 250-acre experiment farm. These seedlings were selected from 75,000 seedlings planted and developed in previous years.

From these plots have come several famous varieties of Pennsylvania potatoes and it is here that State College hopes to develop the "perfect Pennsylvania potato."

MORE COUNTIES IN FARM PLAN

The Farm Security Administration has allocated another $150,000 to Pennsylvania under the tenant purchase program. This permits the designation of five more counties in which loans will be made to farm tenants, sharecroppers and laborers for the purchase of a farm of their own on a long-term repayment plan, Carson Mertz, executive head of Farm Security in this State, said.

Montgomery, Westmoreland, Centre, Columbia, and Susquehanna counties are the new districts designated.

This program, authorized by the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, is designed to cope with the alarming increase in farm tenancy in this country, he said, furnishing credit and technical supervision to farmers to purchase and operate family sized farms where ownership would otherwise be impossible.

Earlier this spring, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace designated Tioga, Crawford, Washington and Franklin counties for tenant purchase loans.

The committeemen and supervisors are: Montgomery County, S. Walter Stearly, 208 New Post Office Building, Norristown; committeemen, Ernest Carl Kohler, Prospectville; Clay Hess, R. D., Royersford; Simon L. Overly, R. D. No. 1, Pennsburg.

Columbia County, Carl Ifverson, Old City Hall Building, Reading; committeemen, Elles Artley, R. D. Cattawissa; G. W. Hack, R. D. No. 2, Berwick; J. H. Long, R. D. No. 5, Bloomsburg.

Susquehanna County, Russell K. Brookhart, 402 Main Street, Towanda; committeemen, Paul Walworth, R. D. No. 1, New Miford; Joseph G. Sweeney, R. D. No. 1, Brackney; Owen P. McNulty, R. D. No. 2, Hop Bottom.

Westmoreland County, Clair E. George, Post Office Building, Greensburg; committeemen, George Barnhart, R. D., Greensburg; John Bash, Pleasant Unity; Michael Rathgeb, Greensburg.

Centre County, Barton E. Low, Post Office Building, Huntingdon; committeemen, J. J. Markle, R. D., State College; G. M. Fry, Pennsylvania Furnace; Harry Fisher, R. D., Warriors Mark.

FARM FACTS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports that children form 10.7 percent and women 14.7 percent of all farm laborers, paid and unpaid, in the United States.

Only two-fifths of the farms in the United States hired farm labor in 1929. During the following three years farm employment declined one-third and has only partially recovered, State Department of Agriculture reports show.

Federal courts have upheld the position of the federal government and of the State Department of Agriculture that no matter how you spell it or pronounce it—ketchup, catchup or catsup—it must be made from tomatoes and nothing but tomatoes, except for the necessary spices and flavoring materials.

Special attention to the sanitation of buildings, equipment, and premises where cattle are kept will go a long way in preventing the recurrence of Bang's disease, says Dr. H. M. Kalodner of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

L. T. Denniston, of the Potato Interests Section of the State Department of Agriculture, points out that in 1921 (a depression year) the potato crop of 250,000,000 bushels in the seventeen late-producing States brought a total return to growers of $267,000,000 while in 1928 (a prosperity year) a crop of 304,000,000 bushels yielded a total return to the growers of only $148,000,000.

By "parity price" for potatoes is meant that price at which a given quantity of potatoes will purchase as much of the commodities bought by farmers as an equal quantity of potatoes would have purchased on the average during the base period—August 1919 to July 1929, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, explains.

With the exception of apples, peaches and pears farm crops throughout the United States are in better condition than a year ago when bumper crops were harvested, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service advises.

SHIP INSECTS BY AIRPLANE

Parasites were shipped by airplane to Erie County in the fight of the State Department of Agriculture against the Oriental Fruit Moth which is causing great damage to the peach crop.

The first shipment comprised 1,270 of the insects, sufficient to protect approximately 8,000 peach trees. It was the first shipment of parasites by air in Pennsylvania.

They were delivered to the Erie County fruit growers by Harry M. Turrell, deputy secretary of agriculture, and Roger M. Baker, head entomologist of the Department.

At Fairview Airport to meet the plane were Representatives Joseph Wagner and Adam Gorski, Erie County Farm Agent P. S. Crossman and C. H. Wolf, representing the Erie County fruit growers. Deputy Secretary Turrell turned the cans of insects over to Wolf at the airport.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, ordered the shipment to save Erie County's fruit crop, which was damaged up to 75 percent last year.

Since the parasitic insects live only eight days after maturity they were shipped in iced cans to arrest their development. They are an elongated wasp-like insect with six hair-like legs and two antenna and about the size of the common ant. It's color is orange. Their scientific name is macrocentrus ancylivorous. They were reared at the Department of Agriculture's experiment farm at Rutherford.

Other shipments will be made to Erie and other counties as the parasites mature.

This insect friend of the farmer lays its eggs on the larva of the destructive fruit moth. When the eggs hatch the larva of the parasite feeds upon the moth larva, killing it.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST
TEN HIGH PENS TO JUNE 1, 1938*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
E. B. Parmenter, Pen 91	Massachusetts	1	2375.75	2329
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	2	2355.10	2225
Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	3	2340.60	2233
E. B. Parmenter, Pen 92	Massachusetts	4	2292.45	2225
Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	5	2133.90	2099
Rinker Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	6	2096.65	2040
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	7	2082.50	2011
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	8	2079.35	2073
Graybill's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	9	2077.80	2032
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	10	2031.80	1996

*The pens of E. B. Parmenter are Rhode Island Reds, that of Fuzzydele Farms is New Hampshires. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO JUNE 1, 1935 - 1938

Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Wt. Oz. Per Doz.
1938 Based on all 13 birds	51.09	124.28	124.16	24.0
1937 Based on 10 highest birds	65.42	159.06	158.99	24.0
1936 Based on 10 highest birds	67.34	167.56	164.33	24.3
1935 Based on 10 highest birds	67.52	164.09	164.07	24.0

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 23 | Harrisburg, Pa., July 14, 1938 | No. 28

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY JUL 18 1938

FOOD GRADING OLD PRACTICE

Use of quality standards for identifying and describing farm products in their purchase and sale is almost as old as commercial agriculture, according to J. Hansell French, Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture.

In 1619, the Virginia House of Burgesses passed the first tobacco inspection law; cotton grading is recorded as early as 1800; grades of various kinds have been used in selling grain for more than 80 years.

In 1930, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was authorized to grade tobacco in a limited way for growers and warehousemen who wanted their tobacco graded and who were willing to pay a fee to have it done. Five years later Congress passed a law under which referendums are held, and if two-thirds of the growers voting for any market favor grading, then the grading of all tobacco sold at auction on that market becomes mandatory. That law is now in operation on 27 markets; probably 200 million pounds, or about 14 percent of the crop, will be graded this year.

Congress passed the Cotton Futures Act in 1914. That law authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for American cotton, required their use in trading in future contracts, and provided that all cotton tendered in settlement of such contracts traded in on the exchanges should be graded by representatives of the Department of Agriculture.

In 1923 Congress passed the Cotton Standards Act. This act requires the use of the official standards established by the Secretary of Agriculture in all sales by grade of American cotton in interstate and foreign commerce.

Congress passed the Grain Standards Act in 1916. That law gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to establish standards for grain and makes unlawful the use of any other standards in buying or selling grain by grade in interstate commerce in this country or for export to other countries.

The development and use of national standards for many other farm products without mandatory legislation, so far as the Federal Government is concerned, has expanded rapidly in recent years.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has developed grades for 71 of the fruits and vegetables. So far as the Bureau is concerned, the use of these grades is optional with buyers and sellers of these commodities. Several States, however, have adopted the Federal grades and have passed laws requiring shipments of fruits and vegetables to be inspected and marked according to them.

FARM HOMES GO MODERN

Modernization of Pennsylvania's 191,284 farms has progressed to the point where 70,100 are equipped with electric power, 58,210 with telephones, 89,610 with radios, 69,040 with running water, 29,740 with bathrooms, 41,890 with central heating plants and 58,360 with cream separators, according to a bulletin issued today by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The bulletin, which is the third section of the Pennsylvania Crop and Livestock Report, also shows the State's cash farm income, compared with that of other States, consumption and value of commercial fertilizers, number of automobiles, trucks, tractors, gas engines and silos on farms, farm prices, farm wages and farm labor supply statistics, and maps and graphs showing the rivers and mountains in the State, the contour of Pennsylvania, growing seasons and average rainfall.

Copies may be obtained without charge by writing to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, for General Bulletin No. 551.

The cash income figures for the year 1936, presented in this section of the Crop and Livestock Report, are the first of a new series. They are computed on a calendar year basis, whereas in previous issues income estimates represented returns from the crops produced during the year designated and from livestock and livestock products sold during the year.

In 1936 Pennsylvania ranked first among the forty-eight states in cash income from potatoes and second in cash income from wheat.

Livestock and livestock products accounted for 72 percent of the cash income of the State's farmers in 1936 and field crops for 28 percent.

The State ranked thirteenth among the forty-eight States in cash farm income.

Modernization of Pennsylvania's 191,284 farms has progressed to the point where 70,100 are equipped with electric power, 58,210 with telephones, 89,610 with radios, 69,040 with running water, 29,740 with bathrooms, 41,890 with central heating systems and 58,360 with cream separators.

FARM PRICE DECLINE ENDS

For the first time in eight months the Pennsylvania index of farm prices did not decline during the thirty days ended June 15, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announced today. There was no change in the general average during the month ended June 15.

Increases in meat, animal and poultry product prices from May 15 to June 15 offset minor declines in prices of other major groups of farm commodities in the United States, and the general index of prices received by farmers in mid-June remained at 92 percent of pre-war. The current index is 32 points under that of June 1937 and is the lowest recorded for June since 1934. Net changes in local market prices of farm products generally were smaller from May 15 to June 15. Meat animal prices rose 5 points during the month and, at 116, was the only group above the pre-war level.

Commodity	June average 1910-'14	May 15 1938	June 15 1938
Wheat per bu.	$ .99	$ .80	$ .74
Corn per bu.	.74	.63	.62
Oats per bu.	.51	.41	.40
Barley per bu.	.69	.61	.56
Rye per bu.	.80	.69	.62
Buckwheat per bu.	.73	.69	.72
Potatoes per bu.	.79	.65	.80
Hay per ton	16.86	9.60	9.20
Apples per bu	—	.70	.70
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.84	8.10	8.50
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.66	7.10	7.50
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.84	9.00	9.00
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.90	4.00	3.70
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.08	8.40	8.40
Milk cows per head	53.06	78.00	78.00
Horses per head	177.20	146.00	141.00
Mules per head	—	149.00	138.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.194	.190
Turkeys per lb.	—	.25	.24
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.39	1.80	1.65
Butter per lb.	.26	.29	.28
Butterfat per lb.	—	.28	.28
Eggs per doz.	.200	.199	.217
Wool per lb.	.22	.22	.22
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	92	92
Grains	100	79	77
Fruits	100	77	73
Meat animals	100	111	116
Dairy products	100	103	98
Chickens and eggs	100	98	99
Unclassified	100	82	84
PENNSYLVANIA	100	96	96
Grains	100	85	81
Fruits	100	87	87
Meat animals	100	110	115
Dairy products	100	107	99
Chickens and eggs	100	91	96
Unclassified	100	73	82
PRICES FARMERS PAY			
Pennsylvania	100	125	124
United States	100	125	124

State Farm Cooperatives Smash Volume Records

Cooperatives Movement Gains in Pennsylvania

Farm cooperatives in Pennsylvania today reported to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, a RECORD gain in business volume in 1937 of $25,726,607.

In 1936 they reported a combined volume of business of $37,257,797. Last year their combined volume was $62,984,404. In 1935 the total was $34,905,662.

Kyle M. Alexander, market analyst for the Bureau of Markets, in his annual report on farm cooperatives of the State shows an increase in membership in these organizations in 1937 of 22,732. This report includes cooperatives with Pennsylvania charters, farmer corporate organizations and cooperatives chartered by other States but doing business in Pennsylvania.

The farm cooperatives made their greatest gains last year in livestock sales which increased 80.5 percent. Milk and milk products showed a volume increase of 47.9 percent.

The following chart gives the value and volume of commodities sold by cooperatives in 1937 compared with 1936 sales:

	1937 Members	1937 Value	1937 percent of Total	1937 Volume		1936 Members	1936 Value	1936 Percent of Total	1936 Volume	
Milk and Milk Products	27,138	$44,758,536	71.06	2,045,248,352	lbs.	19,451	$23,327,717	62.65		
Fruits and Vegetables	2,872	1,022,829	1.63	107,300	tons	2,437	1,734,452	4.65	1,064,984,000	lbs.
Poultry and Eggs	3,229	2,651,548	4.21	592,186	lbs.	2,278	1,506,893	4.04	30,188	tons
				8,930,111	doz.				5,095,684	doz.
Wool	4,149	194,475	.3	482,232	lbs.	3,916	190,513	.51	531,944	lbs.
Misc. Farm Supplies	50,496	12,595,882	20.	329,916	tons	38,073	10,155,516	27.23	258,895	tons
Livestock	1,808	1,761,134	2.8	39,310	head	805	342,706	.92	24,582	head
TOTAL	89,692	$62,984,404				66,960	$37,257,797			

	1937	1936	1935
Pennsylvania Membership in active Pennsylvania Agricultural Cooperative Associations	52,040	24,455	22,352
Pennsylvania Membership in Farmer Corporate Organizations	1,319	1,864	1,426
Pennsylvania Membership in Agricultural Cooperative Associations organized under laws of other States	36,333	40,641	43,758
TOTAL	89,692	66,960	67,536

Missing

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1938

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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MORE FARMERS QUALIFY FOR SOIL PROGRAM

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Conservation Committee, today congratulated the farmers of the State on having 73,639 of their number qualify under the 1938 agricultural conservation program. This is an increase of 2,180 over 1937.

"Farmers who cooperate with the government to save the nation's precious and rapidly disappearing top soil are rendering a patriotic service to their country," declared Secretary French. "Posterity will be indebted to them for perpetuating our civilization, which is rooted in our richly productive soil."

The list of eligible farms includes all those that by reason of participation in past programs or through recent enrollment, have necessary acreage data on file with the various county committees.

Many farmers already are making use of a number of the 16 soil-building practices approved for Pennsylvania, including the establishment of new seedings of clover and timothy and of alfalfa, putting lime and fertilizer on cropland, pasture land and orchards, planting forest trees and fencing livestock from woodland. In addition, this year there have been added practices for the prevention of soil-erosion through stripcropping, contour furrowing and terracing.

In order to facilitate administering the program, Pennsylvania farms that participate in 1938 will be divided into two groups—allotment and non-allotment farms.

Those farms that grow tobacco or specified amounts of wheat "for market", potatoes or commercial vegetables will be known as allotment farms. They will earn payments both for keeping the acres grown within the allotments established for the individual farms by the county agricultural conservation committees and for carrying out soil-building practices.

All other farms will be non-allotment farms and will earn payments entirely by carrying out approved soil-building practices.

The number of farmers eligible to participate in the 1938 program in each of the 67 counties of the State follows:

Adams	1,372
Allegheny	1,160
Armstrong	751
Beaver	566
Bedford	1,153
Berks	2,115
Blair	691
Bradford	1,657
Bucks	1,064
Butler	2,030
Cambria	1,453
Cameron	49
Carbon	287
Centre	708
Chester	2,009
Clarion	958
Clearfield	996
Clinton	343
Columbia	1,003
Crawford	3,088
Cumberland	1,316
Dauphin	826
Delaware	219
Elk	355
Erie	2,465
Fayette	730
Forest	103
Franklin	1,832
Fulton	697
Greene	1,114
Huntingdon	953
Indiana	1,935
Jefferson	994
Juniata	568
Lackawanna	587
Lancaster	3,774
Lawrence	1,096
Lebanon	932
Lehigh	836
Luzerne	914
Lycoming	1,738
McKean	444
Mercer	2,689
Mifflin	347
Monroe	650
Montgomery	687
Montour	352
Northampton	400
Northumberland	1,154
Perry	761
Philadelphia	42
Pike	178
Potter	680
Schuylkill	1,155
Snyder	571
Somerset	1,709
Sullivan	378
Susquehanna	1,532
Tioga	1,636
Union	743
Venango	675
Warren	801
Washington	1,512
Wayne	1,595
Westmoreland	2,231
Wyoming	775
York	2,505

STATE CROP YIELD GOOD

Better than average yields of corn, wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, tobacco and hay are expected, according to the report issued today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Fruits, with the exception of peaches, are below the 10-year average.

June temperatures were slightly below the normal of 68.3 degrees and precipitation of 4.61 inches was .93 inch above the normal for the month. Rains on the 26th and 27th of June accounted for about half of the total rainfall for the month and resulted in flooding and washing of fields, particularly in the southeastern section of the State. The Philadelphia area reports a precipitation of 10.06 inches for the month, which is extremely heavy. The south central part of the State has been dry and shows a deficiency of .67 inch for the month.

Many correspondents report difficulty in securing labor to harvest crops.

Corn in the northern counties was planted late and was quite late in starting due to cool weather. Wet weather prevented cultivation and some fields were weedy. In the southern section corn was planted early but did not make much growth due to the cool, dry weather. However, when rains came in early June it grew rapidly. Some corn was blown over or washed out in the southeastern corn belt by the heavy rains of June 26th and 27th but, on the whole, the rain did more good than harm as prospects brightened immediately. Corn has made good growth and in the southeastern section a good many fields have been laid by.

Wheat is practically all cut in the areas southeast of the mountains, the heads are well filled, straw long and apparently is a good crop. The heavy winds and rains in the southern section blew wheat and barley down and caused considerable damage. Oats was reported short in head and straw in most sections. In southeastern Pennsylvania oats is turning color earlier than usual and is about ready to cut. Winter barley has been cut and good yields are reported.

The late crop has a good start, although in some localities the heavy rains accompanied by hail did considerable damage. Lehigh county growers report that some fields have poor stands but otherwise the crop looks good. Somerset growers report early planted potatoes to be in fine shape, but late plantings are not so good because of the heavy rains at planting time. Comments on the whole were optimistic and a good crop is expected.

Tobacco plantings were set earlier than usual and have a good start. Heavy rains in the Lancaster County tobacco section flooded some fields, washed out many plants and necessitated considerable replanting. However, the damage was apparently spotty as many reporters state that the crop has a fine start.

A better than average hay crop is being harvested. The cool wet weather early in the spring made fine growing conditions for hay. Old meadows were generally poor and weedy as compared to the new seedings. The first cutting of alfalfa was good and the recent rains have started the second cutting well on its way. The rains caused some loss of hay that was being cured, but as a whole the weather has been excellent for hay-making.

The month of June was fine for all fruits and with the exception of some localities which suffered from storm and hail damage the weather was favorable. The June drop of apples was heavy but the remaining fruit is clean and sizing well. Although held back some by dry weather in the south central peach belt, peaches have been thinned heavy and are making a good growth. Cherries, particularly sweet varieties, moved at excellent prices. Freezing weather in early May killed buds on many grape vines in the Erie grape belt, but a fair growth has been made. Good blooming weather resulted in a fair set. No insect damage was reported.

FARM FACTS

Packers of Pennsylvania graded and inspected potatoes made direct store deliveries in 114 cities and towns in the State during the marketing of the 1937 crop. These potatoes were all delivered in special containers showing the brand mark of high quality Pennsylvania-grown potatoes, the State Department of Agriculture points out.

Pennsylvania farms will help feed New York World's Fair crowds next year. The fair has ordered 187 carloads of meat for hamburg sandwiches, and hot-dogs—30,000,000 of them. Some of this meat will be produced on Keystone State farms, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to July 1, 1938*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
E. B. Parmenter (Pen 91)	Massachusetts	1	2645.15	2579
Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	2	2617.00	2488
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	3	2600.05	2451
E. B. Parmenter (Pen 92)	Massachusetts	4	2541.30	2457
Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	5	2424.95	2367
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	6	2380.50	2355
Rinker's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	7	2373.55	2300
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	8	2355.65	2264
Graybill's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	9	2352.55	2287
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	10	2280.75	2226

* The pens of E. B. Parmenter are Rhode Island Reds, that of Fuzzydele Farms is New Hampshires. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO JULY 1, 1935 - 1938

Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight, Oz. Per Oz.
1938 Based on all 13 birds	50.63	139.20	138.23	24.1
1937 Based on 10 highest birds	65.01	178.12	177.47	24.1
1936 Based on 10 highest birds	69.65	195.64	190.08	24.5
1935 Based on 10 highest birds	69.19	189.94	188.89	24.2

AUG 12 1938

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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FARM SUPPLIES FEED JOBLESS

Approximately $54,000,000 was expended during the 1937-1938 fiscal year for diversion from regular commercial channels of price-depressing surpluses of agricultural products, according to a preliminary report released by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Included were the purchase of over 40 different agricultural commodities for subsequent distribution to State welfare agencies, and the operation of 18 diversion programs for developing new uses, encouraging new domestic markets and exports for farm products.

The purchases of commodities distributed for relief use by the welfare agencies were made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to remove surpluses and to help farmers improve selling conditions. Over $45,500,000 was spent for this purpose, and more than one billion pounds of foodstuffs were procured.

Products bought by the Corporation during the 1937-38 fiscal year were made available to the states for distribution to families certified to be on relief. An average of over 2 million families a month received the products.

Among the surplus commodities bought during the 1937-38 fiscal year for distribution to relief families were the following:

Over 4,300,000 bushels of white potatoes; 21,500,000 pounds of dry skim milk; 15,000,000 pounds of butter; 3,400,000 pounds of American cheese; 39,900,000 pounds of whole wheat cereal; 73,100,000 pounds of rice; 1,700,000 pounds of potato flour; 2,400,000 pounds of wheat flour; 56,800,000 pounds of dried beans; 6,000,000 pounds of dried peas; 33,600,000 pounds of cabbage; 2,500,000 pounds of dried peaches; 109,800,000 pounds of dried prunes; 2,900,000 pounds of dried apricots; 30,000,000 pounds of raisins; 14,500,000 pounds of dried apples; 5,600,000 bushels of fresh apples; 8,700,000 pounds of cottonseed oil shortening; 500,000 cases of grapefruit juice; 400,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit; 269,000 cases of eggs; and 800,000 pounds of potato starch.

Among diversion programs in operation during the 1937-38 fiscal year, and the quantities of the commodities involved, were the following: Exports of over 480,000 barrels of flour to the Philippines; exports of 3,600,000 pounds of unshelled pecans, and 500,000 pounds of shelled pecans; exports and diversion into shelling channels of 31,600,000 pounds of walnuts; diversion of 7,400,000 bushels of potatoes to starch and livestock feed; diversion of over 3,100,000 pounds of sweet potatoes into starch; diversion of approximately 83,000 tons of peanuts into oil; diversion of 14,700,000 pounds of tobacco for nicotine and new byproduct uses; and over 1,500,000 square yards of cotton for new uses.

STATE HOLDS POULTRY DAY

World's Poultry Congress Day was observed Thursday, July 28, by Pennsylvania poultrymen and allied industries at a State-wide outing at Lauxmont Farms, near Wrightsville, York County.

This observance was for the purpose of drawing public attention to the Seventh World's Poultry Congress, which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, next year.

A national radio program was received through a public address system at the picnic grounds. There were contests and prizes.

S. Forry Laucks, owner of Lauxmont Farms, is chairman of the Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee.

MILK OUTPUT OVER RECORD

Total milk production in the United States on July 1 was about 3 per cent higher than a year earlier and set a new high for that date. The seasonal peak in milk production is past. But the number of milk cows on farms is about the same as a year ago, supplies of feed on farm are relatively large, and pastures are good. It therefore seems probable, that about the average seasonal decline in production is in prospect, and that total milk production will continue high in relation to the corresponding months of previous years. The weather, however, will be an important production factor.

Early June prices of butter and cheese reached new lows, but some improvement has occurred in the past four weeks. The seasonal low in prices probably has been reached. With production probably continuing relatively heavy and stocks large, and with only moderate improvement in consumer incomes in prospect, it seems probable that the seasonal rise in prices from mid-summer till early winter may be less than average.

Purchases of butter by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation were discontinued about the middle of June, but the Dairy Marketing Association started purchases about that time and up to July 9 had purchased about 3.2 million pounds.

Total production of the principal manufactured dairy products in May reached a new high, being 12 per cent higher than a year earlier. Apparent consumption of manufactured dairy products is relatively high compared with other years, but has not increased as much as production.

Retail prices of manufactured dairy products are decidedly less than a year ago. Consumer expenditures for dairy products have been reduced. In May the apparent consumer expenditures for butter were about 15 per cent less than a year earlier, and the lowest for the month since 1935. Some increase is in prospect beginning this fall.

Receipts of fresh milk and cream at the principal eastern markets indicate a decline in fluid consumption.

The into storage movement of butter and cheese has been unusually heavy, and stocks on July 1 reached new mid-year highs.

The price of 92-score butter at New York in early July was about the same as the price of Danish and New Zealand butter in London. Imports have been negligible.

CEREMONIES AT SHOW ARENA

The cornerstone of the new $1,200,000 arena building of the Pennsylvania Farm Show was sealed with formal ceremonies, August 1.

Governor George H. Earle sealed the cornerstone. J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, placed within the stone a lead box containing contemporary articles. Captain G. Douglas Andrews, associate regional director of the Public Works Administration; Joseph Cunningham, of the General State Authority, and representatives of the Future Farmers of America and of the 4H Clubs also participated in the ceremonies.

The new building, which will be completed before the 1939 Farm Show in January, will have a seating capacity of 12,000 persons. It adjoins the 11-acre main exposition building, which was built in 1930 and enlarged in 1931 at a total cost of $1,700,000.

Completion of the arena will make it possible for the first time to stage all of the large national and international livestock, dairy and other agricultural shows in Pennsylvania.

FARM FACTS

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, reports that 16,000 farm cooperatives are doing an annual business in the United States of $2,750,000,000, approximately double their combined volume in 1932.

The summer meeting of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association at State College was addressed Wednesday by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, Director R. H. Bell of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and Ralph B. Meaney, chief nursery inspector of the State Department of Agriculture.

Sausage has become big business, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The United States consumes 1,376,000,000 pounds of it annually and pays $237,000,000 for it.

Potatoes are still the poor man's food, states L. T. Denniston, of the Potato Interests Division of the State Department of Agriculture. Families having a yearly income of less than $1,000 consume an average of 173 pounds of potatoes per year per person, those having medium low incomes consume 150 pounds per person, those with medium high incomes have a per capita consumption of 125 pounds and those families with incomes in excess of $3,000 per year eat only 107 pounds per year per person.

Markets for up to 800,000 pounds of United States butter are being sought in the Canal Zone by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised. Foreign butters usually undersell United States butter in the Zone so the United States Government will, when necessary, pay up to one and one-half cents per pound bonus on all U. S. butter sold in the Zone so that it can meet foreign competition. The funds will be taken from tariff receipts

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Purchase of surplus fresh vegetables in Pennsylvania and other northeastern states is included in the 1938 program of the Surplus Commodities Corporation The vegetables purchased will be distributed among families on relief.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, urges all Pennsylvania fur farmers to report their existence to the United States Biological Survey in Washington, D. C., so they may be included in the first fur farm census.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has purchased since March 21, 582,000 pounds of dry skim milk, which is the equivalent of 238,000,000 pounds of fluid milk, the State Department of Agriculture reports.

ISSUES BULLETIN FOR GRADING FARM PRODUCTS

Pennsylvania's new produce dealers' bonding law and other laws and information relating to the packing and grading of farm products are included in a revised edition of "Official Grades for Fruits and Vegetables in Pennsylvania" issued by the State Department of Agriculture today.

The bulletin also contains the legal bushel weights of agricultural commodities and an exhaustive explanation of grades and grading methods.

This bulletin is more in demand than any other publication of the Department. Copies may be obtained without cost by writing to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

AUG 19 1938

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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FARM PRICES RISE AGAIN

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products increased 2 points during the month ended July 15, the Federal State Crop Reporting Service reports.

For the United States a general increase in local market prices for all groups of farm products except grains raised the index of prices received by farmers from 92 per cent to 95 per cent of their pre-war level from mid-June to mid-July. The current index, however, was 30 points under the level of a year ago. Meat animal prices led the advance from June 15 to July 15 for the major groups of farm commodities with a rise of 7 points. Fruit prices advanced 6 points; chickens and eggs averaged 4 points higher; cotton and cottonseed and dairy products showed 3-point gains. Grain prices dropped 5 points during the month, however, with record world production and near record wheat stocks in prospect.

The following table gives the July 15 prices of important farm products, with June 15, 1938, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	July average 1910-'14	June 15 1938	July 15 1938
Wheat, per bu.	.95	.74	.64
Corn, per bu.	.76	.62	.63
Oats, per bu.	.51	.40	.39
Barley, per bu.	.68	.56	.48
Rye, per bu.	.78	.62	.58
Buckwheat, per bu.	.73	.72	.71
Potatoes, per bu.	.87	.80	.80
Hay, per ton	15.96	9.20	8.80
Apples, per bu.	.79	.70	.80
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7.82	8.50	9.00
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	6.54	7.50	7.70
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	8.00	9.00	9.10
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.90	3.70	3.50
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.84	8.40	8.40
Milk cows, per head	51.68	78.00	76.00
Horses, per head	174.80	141.00	141.00
Mules, per head	——	138.00	144.00
Chickens, per lb.	.142	.190	.185
Turkeys, per lb.	——	.24	.22
Milk, per 100 lbs.	1.45	1.65	1.70
Butter, per lb.	.26	.28	.28
Butterfat, per lb.	——	.28	.28
Eggs, per doz.	.208	.217	.251
Wool, per lb.	.22	.22	.22
	Pre-war Base		
Farm Price Index:			
UNITED STATES	100	92	95
Grains	100	77	72
Fruits	100	73	79
Meat animals	100	116	123
Dairy products	100	98	101
Chickens and eggs	100	99	103
Unclassified	100	84	87
PENNSYLVANIA	100	96	98
Grains	100	81	75
Fruits	100	87	99
Meat animals	100	115	118
Dairy products	100	99	102
Chickens and eggs	100	96	106
Unclassified	100	82	80
Prices Farmers Pay:			
PENNSYLVANIA	100	124	123
UNITED STATES	100	124	123

RADIO SERIES FOR FARMERS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has inaugurated a new radio series for farmers that is being broadcast five days a week by Harrisburg Station WHP.

This "Farmers Service Series" brings to farm and other listeners the latest developments in agriculture and daily weather and market reports each day, except Saturday and Sunday, at 2 p. m., Daylight Saving Time, or 1 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. Prominent authorities on agricultural subjects will be presented on each broadcast.

The management of Station WHP donated this time to the department in the belief that its program would not be complete without a special daily feature serving the important Central Pennsylvania farming area.

WHP broadcasts on a wave length of 1,430 kilocycles.

ALFALFA GAINS UNDER PROGRAM

Farmers of Pennsylvania who participated in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation program seeded 65 per cent as many acres of alfalfa last year as were harvested in the entire State in 1934, the last year for which farm census figures are available.

The figures showing the extent and importance of alfalfa seedings in Pennsylvania under the Agricultural Conservation Program, were emphasized by Robert S. Einstein, of the State Office of the Agricultural Conservation Program, in a radio talk as guest speaker on the Farm Service Program, recently inaugurated and sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The program is broadcast each day at 12 o'clock noon, D. S. T., over Station WHP, Harrisburg.

Einstein, who has been conducting a series of radio talks explaining the provisions and aims of the new Farm Act, in pointing out the soil-building, soil-saving and feed value of alfalfa, declared that, according to the 1934 census, 169,191 acres of alfalfa were harvested in the entire State that year. Last year, he said, the 54,630 farmers of the State who cooperated under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, established new seedlings of the legume on 111,084 acres.

STATE FAIR SEASON OPENS

The 1938 agricultural fair season officially opened in Pennsylvania August 1.

The season opened with the Mifflin County Fair at Lewistown this week and closes with the York County Fair at York the first week of October.

Sixty-four agricultural and county fairs will be held at fair-grounds during the 1938 season. In addition, there will be 22 community, street and indoor fairs.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, officially recognized the opening of the fair season by sending the following telegram to S. B. Russell, Lewistown, President of the Pennsylvania State Association of County Fairs:

"Congratulations on the opening of the 1938 agricultural fair season in Pennsylvania. It is gratifying to learn that Keystone State agriculture is supporting ninety fairs this year. The additional $50,000 granted by the 1937 Legislature for the payment of premiums on farm exhibits should have the desired effect of increasing farm interest in the competitive departments. I shall visit as many fairs as time permits, and wish all of them, as well as your public-spirited State Association, a most successful season."

EGG MARKETS FIRM, PRICE UP

The general tone of July egg markets was firm, although there appears to have been some lack of confidence on the part of distributors, as evidenced by reports of mixed sentiment on wholesale markets, according to the State Department of Agriculture. Concern was not over the immediate supply, but over future supplies.

The current storage situation on eggs is in striking contrast to that of previous years. July 1 stocks of shell eggs of 6,251,000 cases were the lightest reported for that date since 1916, the nearest approach to that amount being on July 1, 1932, when total quantities in storage were 6,339,000 cases. In 1932, a year of relatively low prices, Fresh Firsts at New York during July averaged only 16.3 cents. By way of comparison, July prices of a comparable grade are approximately 5 cents higher this year.

Current market receipts of shell eggs also are comparatively light, with unloads at principal markets so far this month about 12 per cent below those of last year. June receipts were 10 per cent under a year earlier, and the total reduction for the season to date is around 6 per cent. Egg breaking plant operations show a continued reduction under last year, the June decrease being 47 per cent.

While the foregoing conditions are fully recognized by trade interests, the more or less conservative attitude of egg dealers is apparently based on the question of what the remainder of the season may show with respect to production trends, and also on what the consumer reaction will be to fall and winter prices. Developments bearing on these questions are being followed closely. One development is hatchery operations. Hatchings have been early this season as is reflected in the 13 per cent greater number of young chickens on farms July 1 than a year earlier. A heavy output was reported in commercial hatcheries for May and June, both months showing increases of approximately 75 per cent over last year. For the first 6 months of the year hatchings have shown a 14 per cent increase compared with the corresponding period of 1937.

The trend of egg prices has been fairly steady on average quality, with a slight tendency upward. Best qualities have been firm and have advanced 3 to 4 cents per dozen. Prices of average quality eggs are approximately the same as a year ago, but better grades are slightly higher. Egg prices and feed prices are at respective levels, which made the feed-egg ratio favorable for production.

Live poultry markets have been somewhat irregular during the month, in that there has been no uniformity with respect to tone and price trends of the various classes nor the different markets. Total receipts of live poultry at New York during July have been light as compared with July, 1937, the reduction approximating 10 to 15 per cent. A heavier supply of young stock resulted in declining prices of fryers at that market, while lighter supplies of fowl were followed by slight advances on that class. Such changes did not occur in all markets, however, and the tone generally appears to have been about steady.

FARM FACTS

There are 865,000,000 persons gainfully employed in the world, and 550,000,000 of them are engaged in agriculture, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

There is a Chinese proverb to the effect: "If you wish to be happy for an hour, get drunk; if you wish to be happy for three days, get married; if you wish to be happy for eight days, kill your pig and eat it; but if you wish to be happy forever, become a gardener."

Eighteen farm produce dealers obtained licenses from the State Bureau of Markets during July. Their bonds brought the total for the protection of Pennsylvania farmers in their credit transactions with produce dealers to $621,000.

During July the Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agriculture, inspected 8,000,000 pounds of cannery products raised on Pennsylvania farms.

During July the Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agriculture, heard six complaints of farmers against produce dealers. Claims totaling $229 were collected for the farmers.

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APPLE GROWERS PROPOSE LAW

Legislation making it mandatory to mark the grade and other information on closed packages of apples will be introduced in the 1939 session of the Pennsylvania General Assembly by fruit growers.

Potato growers obtained the protection of such a law at the 1937 session, following a precedent established by the grape growers of the State in 1929.

Meeting in Harrisburg, the commercial apple growers and representatives of several large distribution agencies unanimously agreed that the sale of low-grade apples would be discouraged in Pennsylvania in favor of high-quality apples produced in Keystone State orchards if the consumer could ascertain with confidence what he was buying from the label on the outside of closed containers.

With the aid of the compulsory marking law the potato growers of Pennsylvania last year moved a bumper crop at good prices in the face of competition from several other potato-producing states, which backed-up their products with high-pressure advertising campaigns seeking Pennsylvania markets.

The apple growers' conference was attended by R. J. Gillan, president of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association; R. H. McDonald, president of the Franklin County Horticultural Association; L. E. Newcomer, manager of the Berks-Lehigh Fruit Association, and officers of State and county fruit growers' organizations.

PENNSYLVANIA TAKES LEAD

A single-comb, white leghorn, entered by Guy A. Leader, York, took the lead in the Pennsylvania Official Egg-Laying Contest on July 31 by being the first and only bird to pass the 300-point mark in the contest this year. This bird's record up to that date was 277 eggs and a total of 300.90 points.

TIMOTHY CROP CUT IN HALF

Production of timothy seed in 1938 is expected to be less than half of last year, but the carryover from the 1937 crop is sufficient to provide about the average total supply.

Present indications point to a crop of about 1,038,000 bushels, or 44 per cent of the 1937 crop of 2,349,700 bushels, and 59 per cent of the 1927-1936 average production. Growers expect to harvest 302,000 acres—the second smallest acreage on record. The acreage harvested in 1937 was 533,700 acres, and the 10-year average is 490,370 acres.

Based on early reports the yield per acre is estimated at 3.44 bushels, compared with 4.40 bushels in 1937 and the 10-year average of 3.31 bushels. The prospect of low yields in some fields is partly responsible for the reduction in acreage to be harvested. Other factors responsible for the small acreage this year include thin and weedy stands in some areas, more than the usual percentage of clover in the fields, a large carryover from the 1937 crop, and low prices.

Prices received by farmers on July 15 as reported by the regular price reporters of the Bureau averaged $1.25 per bushel, ranging from $1.20 in Iowa and Illinois to $1.60 in North Dakota and $1.90 in Pennsylvania. New crop seed was not moving in sufficient quantity up to the last of July for the opening market price of new crop seed to be established.

BUREAU OFFERS MARKET REPORT

Daily reports on wholesale prices of Pennsylvania peaches will be furnished the growers, buyers and consumers during the harvest season by a special market news service to be established at Chambersburg, Franklin County, by the Bureau of Markets of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Newspapers will be offered the service for publication.

The service will be inaugurated August 15 and will be discontinued about September 10. It is being provided by the Department at the special request of the growers.

Chambersburg is in the heart of the State's principal peach-producing area.

FARM FACTS

Sixty-seven cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania reported to the State Department of Agriculture the following quantities of food products in storage during the second quarter of the current year: Eggs in shell, 6,709,838 dozens; eggs out of shell, 6,920,291 pounds; butter, 6,165,091 pounds; poultry, 2,614,486 pounds; fish, 2,800,522 pounds; beef, 1,441,062 pounds; veal, 35,460 pounds; mutton, 291,726 pounds; pork, 4,424,281 pounds.

"Until 1925," J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, says, "it was not a crime to steal real estate in Pennsylvania, because the laws specifically referred to personal property. It was larceny to steal an apple from the ground, but the person who picked apples from the tree could only be charged with trespass. In 1925 the Legislature enacted two laws making the taking of trees, shrubs and growing crops from the property of another without permission larceny."

EARLE HUNTS PEACH BUYERS

Governor George H. Earle today urged popular observance of "Pennsylvania Peach Days," from August 15 to 31, to aid the important Keystone State fruit industry and to promote public health.

The major portion of Pennsylvania's peach crop will mature during the last two weeks of this month and, because of the perishable nature of the fruit, must be marketed quickly.

Keystone State orchards will produce 2,000,000 bushels of peaches this year. The crop is above the average in volume and quality.

Governor Earle's statement follows:

"During the period from August 15 to 31 Pennsylvania orchards will harvest 2,000,000 bushels of peaches—an important crop, representing considerable economic wealth.

"This is a perishable crop, which must be marketed immediately. While Pennsylvania peaches are in great demand in other states because of their high quality and superior flavor, consumption within the state must be increased this year if the entire crop is to find buyers.

"Money spent by Pennsylvanians for Pennsylvania peaches will remain almost entirely in Pennsylvania, where it will be distributed among farmers, farm labor, industries producing orchard supplies, home-town merchants and transportation workers."

CHANGE CATTLE HEALTH RULE

New health regulations governing dairy and breeding beef cattle entered for the 1939 Pennsylvania Farm Show have been adopted by the Farm Show Commission. The changes were recommended by the Farm Show Committee, on which all State-wide farm organizations are represented.

The new regulations follow:

"For the 1939 Show all beef cattle in the breeding classes and all dairy cattle shall come from herds promoted under the Federal-State Cooperative plan for the prevention and control of Bang Disease.

"The entire herd shall be tested during the period between December 1, 1937, and November 15, 1938, without revealing any Bang Disease positive animals on its last test during this period. The entire herd shall again be tested during the period between December 1, 1938, and December 31, 1938, without revealing Bang Disease positive animals. The blood for this latter test will be drawn by representatives of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry without cost to the owner, and all animals to be shown at the 1939 Farm Show will be negative in all dilutions on this latter test."

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST TEN HIGH PENS TO AUGUST 1*

Owner	*State*	*Rank*	*Points to Date*	*Eggs to Date*
E. B. Parmenter (Pen 91)	Massachusetts	1	2879.45	2799
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	2	2845.80	2677
Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	3	2842.50	2696
E. B. Parmenter (Pen 92)	Massachusetts	4	2713.35	2617
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	5	2681.55	2638
Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	6	2667.60	2590
Rinker Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	7	2637.75	2547
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	8	2606.10	2497
Graybill's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	9	2567.40	2486
Missouri Valley Hatchery	Missouri	10	2534.00	2402

* The pens of E. B. Parmenter are Rhode Island Reds, that of Fuzzydele Farms is New Hampshires. All others are single-comb white leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO AUGUST 1, 1935-1938

Year		*Per Cent Production*	*Average Points Per Bird*	*Average Eggs Per Bird*	*Average Egg Wt. Oz. Per Doz.*
1938	Based on all 13 birds	49.60	152.54	150.78	24.2
1937	Based on 10 highest birds	64.17	195.97	195.08	24.1
1936	Based on 10 highest birds	65.52	202.99	199.84	24.3
1935	Based on 10 highest birds	65.29	200.24	198.48	24.2

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G-E SUPPORTS SOIL SERVICE

(Note: The following article was released by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.)

Saving the soil—the first wealth of America—is a problem which the United States must solve if we are to survive as a prosperous nation, according to Dr. H. H. Bennett, of the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"In the last few years we have done more in the field of soil conservation than in all the previous years of our history," said Dr. Bennett. "But still we have just begun. So far, most of the work has been carried forward by a few State and Federal agencies, and by only part of the farmers. To do the job right, we need the support of *all the farmers* and *all the city people* as well. Productive soil is important to everyone — not just to farmers alone. Farmers work more intimately with the soil, of course; they take their living directly from it. But every citizen of the nation is dependent on the products of the soil. It is our most indispensable resource."

According to an erosion survey of the United States recently completed by the Department of Agriculture, 282 million acres have been ruined or severely damaged by soil erosion, and 775 million acres more have been stripped of fertile topsoil In other words, more than half of all the land in the country has been damaged in some degree by erosion.

To combat this erosion evil, the U. S. Soil Conservation Service has now established more than 500 soil conservation demonstration projects in 45 States, including CCC camp areas. Cooperating in these projects are approximately 60,000 farmers, representing some ten and a half million acres of privately owned land.

"And now the States which have cooperated from the start are going even further into the fight," Dr. Bennett continued. "In 26 States, laws have been passed that permit farmers to organize soil conservation districts.

"We have enough sense in this country, enough patriotism, enough pride, enough business technique and inventive genius—and we have enough downright gumption—to stop the destruction of our soil. After all, the soil is our most vital national resource. We cannot afford to lose it because we cannot survive, as a prosperous nation, without it. It is as important, as I see it, to protect our soil from wastage by erosion as it is to protect our borders from foreign invasion. Both erosion and invasion strike at the root of the life we Americans want to live."

TRACTOR CAUSE FARM DEATHS

Tractors have supplanted the goring bull and the kicking horse as the principal cause of farm fatalities in Pennsylvania, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, disclosed today following a State-wide survey by the Division of Information of the Department of Agriculture.

"The modern farm tractor is so efficient that some of our farmers evidently think they can be operated under any conditions like war tanks," declared Secretary French. "The result is an increasing number of human bodies crushed under machines at the base of steep embankments and sloping fields."

The survey shows that more than twice as many farmers were killed by tractors than by farm animals in the State during the twelve months which ended on August 1.

Farm animals ranked second as the cause of accidental deaths on farms. Three times as many farmers were kicked to death by horses or fatally gored by bulls than died in falls from hay mows, or under the wheels of farm wagons or under farm rollers.

Falls on carelessly placed hayforks are still taking farm lives, and threshing machines and corn shellers are still taking a heavy toll in fingers, hands and arms on Keystone State farmers.

CERTIFY MORE BARLEY SEED

Acreage of barley seed certified by the Bureau of Plant Industry, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, was 120 per cent greater this year than in 1937 and was more than three times the 1936 acreage.

In 1936 54 acres were entered for State inspection for certified seed purposes and 47 acres were certified; last year 206 acres were entered and 69 acres certified, and this year 212 acres were entered and 152 acres certified.

All certified seed passed rigid field inspections and analysis and germination tests.

This State inspection service has made available 7,500 bushels of certified barley seed, or sufficient seed to plant 3,000 acres of barley.

Growers of certified seed this year were: A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Landisville, Tennessee Winter, Beardless and Marbarbless varieties; Lindquist and Sons, Willow Grove, Tennessee Winter variety; J. E. Mundis, Windsor, Beardless variety; C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, R. D. 1, Tennessee Winter variety.

FARM FACTS

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, reports 475,063 cattle now under supervision in Pennsylvania for the control of Bang's disease. There are 209,149 cattle awaiting tests.

For good health, the American people should eat 165 pounds of potatoes per person per year, according to the market analyst of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The nation's average consumption is 150 pounds.

The Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association will ask the 1939 Legislature to place by law the nursery industry in the classification of agriculture to exempt the industry and its employes under the Social Security and other laws.

Japanese beetles are not as numerous on shipments of cut flowers and produce from the Philadelphia area as in former years, the State Bureau of Plant Industry reports.

Add signs of approaching autumn. Farmers and seedsmen are sending samples of timothy, clover, alfalfa, wheat and other seeds for fall planting to the Harrisburg seed laboratory of the State Department of Agriculture for analysis.

Pennsylvania nurserymen were complimented today by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, on their careful observance of the Plant Pest Law and the healthy condition of their growing stock.

Apiary inspection has been completed in Columbia, Cumberland, Northampton and Lebanon Counties by agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Inspection in Lehigh County is nearing completion. These five counties this year aided the work with county funds.

CORNERSTONE CONTENTS

The cornerstone of the new $1,200,000 arena building of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, sealed recently, contains the following articles:

A copy of the specifications of the building; rosters of the State Farm Show Committee, Governor Earle's cabinet, employes of the Department of Agriculture and the vocational agriculture supervisors; autographed photographs of Governor Earle, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture; Harry M. Turrell, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; the members of the Farm Show Commission and of Verus T. Ritter, arena architect; a 50-cent piece commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the 1938 issue of postage stamps of the United States Post Office, an American flag, copies of the 1938 Farm Show Entry List and Program, a bound copy of the "History of the Pennsylvania Farm Show," a copy of the current issue of the *Pennsylvania Manual*, newspapers, seed from Pennsylvania wheat, corn, oats, tomatoes and tobacco; a copy of the Vocational Agricultural bulletin of the State Department of Public Instruction, and a large assortment of name cards, business cards, coins and other small articles placed in the stone by persons attending the official ceremonies incident to the sealing of the stone.

Bang's Disease Control Forges Ahead on Area Plan in State

Area-plan eradication of Bang's disease among dairy cattle has been completed under the area plan in six Pennsylvania counties and in sixty-eight townships in six other counties, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, reported today. The Federal Government and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture are cooperating in this work. Owners of diseased cattle destroyed are receiving both Federal and State indemnities.

The following table shows the number of townships in which testing is complete, the number of cattle tested and number of diseased cattle found and the percentage of infection:

County	*No. Townships Tested*	*No. Cattle Tested*	*No. Diseased Cattle*	*Percentage of Infection*
Butler	18	12,047	261	2.0
Cameron	all	755	7	.8
Crawford	all	49,321	1,950	3.8
Elk	all	4,315	22	.5
Forest	all	1,427	2	.5
Huntingdon	1	428	13	3.0
Jefferson	all	13,119	20	.5
Juniata	6	3,892	173	4.4
Sullivan	all	5,143	30	.5
Susquehanna	15	18,070	1,238	6.8
Venango	15	8,580	231	2.6
Wyoming	13	8,794	567	6.4

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GLORIFY EGGS FRENCH TELLS POULTRYMEN

The World's Poultry Congress, which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, next year, is the first poultry products promotion project Pennsylvania poultrymen have given united support, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, said today.

"Probably no great industry has ever been so slow in promoting itself as has been the poultry industry," he said. "This is only to be expected because poultry is grown in small units and with millions of individuals involved. Poultry products are marketed through numerous channels with the result that the people in the industry are not well acquainted and, therefore, co-operative efforts move slowly. But now that they are together, they must not overlook the opportunity to tell the technical story of the value of poultry products as food as well as the technical story of how to produce and handle these products.

"All have seen billboards extolling the benefits to be had from drinking orange juice for breakfast; magazine illustrations which are made as enticing as possible in order to lead people to drink orange juice and to eat breakfast food for their morning meal. As a result of this promotion, people are drinking more orange juice than ever; they are eating more grapefruit; they are eating breakfast foods, and every one of these items is elbowing our three-minute eggs off the menu. We see commercial concerns which are advertising meats of all types; we see canned fruit advertised with beautiful illustrations and enticing recipes. It is made easy for the housewife to use all sorts of competing products, and she is urged to do so. Almost nobody has been speaking in behalf of the lowly egg.

"In this lack of support for poultry products the industry has overlooked an opportunity. The dairy people have shown what can be done.

"Pennsylvania potato growers obtained a legislative appropriation in 1937 to promote their product. Several States spend public funds to sell their farm products at home and abroad.

"Practically every school teacher in the United States tells her pupils to drink more milk because it makes strong bones, white teeth and healthy bodies. In some schools where the children can't afford milk, it is provided at public expense or through contributions of some kind.

"The poultry industry should not stand back and keep silent about the equally perfect food which the industry offers, namely, the egg."

STATE BOTANIST ASKS FARMERS TO HUNT WEED

Pennsylvania farmers are urged by Dr. E. M. Gress, botanist of the State Department of Agriculture, to maintain constant watch for the Hoary Alyssum, or Berteroa Incana weed, which is now causing considerable damage in Michigan and other Middle West States.

Doctor Gress reports that the weed was found at Tobyhanna, Monroe County, in 1920, and on a Philadelphia ballast heap some years ago. He has received no recent reports of its presence in this State.

Farmers and other land owners are urged to send to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, samples of new weeds or plants for identification.

The Hoary Alyssum has stems from one to three feet tall with numerous slim branches near the top that are gray-green with fine forking hairs. The basal leaves are grouped as a rosette and the flowers are white. The plant blooms from June to September and is continually seeding throughout that period.

PARKING AREA AT FARM SHOW IS ENLARGED

Free parking space at the Pennsylvania Farm Show has been increased to 25 acres, an area 250 per cent greater than that available heretofore, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Farm Show Commission, announced today.

Fifteen acres of parking area were provided on show property by grading formerly waste land. The Works Progress Administration furnished the labor required for the grading operations.

The new Arena building occupies three and a half acres formerly used for parking.

Traffic conditions in the vicinity of the Farm Show during show week will be relieved during the 1939 show—January 16 to 20—by routing traffic from the north over the Linglestown and Winding Hill roads. This will relieve congestion on Front and Maclay Streets.

FRENCH HELPS DEDICATE CAMP

Two thousand potato growers from Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio attended the formal dedication of Camp Potato, built by the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association on Denton Hill, Potter County, to house volunteer workers in the State College potato experiment fields.

In his dedicatory address, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, said, "than the potato growers there is no group of Pennsylvania farmers giving more intelligent thought to the problem of distribution of our agricultural products and none that has accomplished as much toward the solution of those problems."

Secretary French told the growers that the marketing of 1,000,000 marked consumer packages of Pennsylvania graded potatoes last year at good prices amply vindicated the action of the growers who supported and the Legislature which passed the compulsory marking law for potatoes last year.

Other speakers at the dedication were Dean R. L. Watts, of Pennsylvania State College; V. A. Martin, of the Vocational Agriculture Division of the State Department of Public Instruction, and Judge Robert R. Lewis, of Potter County.

Dr. E. L. Nixon, father of the State College potato experiment plots and of the Camp Potato idea, was honored by having his footprints imprinted in the cement of the camp's hearthstone as a symbol of Pennsylvania's progress in the culture and marketing of potatoes under his leadership.

Walter S. Bishop, president of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, presided. E. B. Bower, general manager of the association, was in charge of arrangements for the dedication. J. A. Donaldson is vice-president and the other directors are:

Walter S. Bishop, Doylestown, Bucks County; P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay, Lehigh County; L. O. Thompson, New Freedom, York County; John B. Schrack, Loganton, Clinton County; Robert Wigton, Pa. Furnace, Huntingdon County; Ed. Fisher, Coudersport, Potter County; J. C. McClurg, Geneva, Crawford County; J. A. Donaldson, R. D. 1, Emlenton, Venango County; Evan D. Lewis, R. D. 5, Johnstown, Somerset County.

The camp was built from materials obtained from an Elk County Civilian Conservation Corps camp, demolished by the growers, and by volunteer labor furnished by growers and vocational school boys and girls. The National Youth Administration has established a $39,000 project to complete the camp. The Lancaster Rotary Club presented the camp with a large American flag.

FARM FACTS

Farmers and other land-occupiers in Clarion County voted 399 to 14 in favor of establishing a soil conservation district.

More stallions were registered by the State Department of Agriculture during the first seven months of this year than the total 1937 registration. The 1937 registration was 403, compared with 441 up to August 1 of this year.

Three hundred and fifty animals were auctioned at the opening sale of the new sales yard at Coudersport, Potter County, last week. Agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reported checked all animals for health and reported good prices bid.

Thirty thousand bakeries in the United States are buyers of vast quantities of farm products, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports. A survey shows that 12,628 of these establishments, representing 86.1 per cent of the nation's total bakery production, purchased the following quantities of farm products last year: flour, 37,520,682 barrels; sugar, 819,576,430 pounds; milk, 336,374,753 pounds; butter and other dairy products, 39,860,015 pounds; lard, 140,018,742 pounds; other shortenings, 339,444,951 pounds. They also spent $24,623,631 for eggs and $14,515,969 for fruit.

Hens from Chili that lay blue eggs, domestic fowl from Japan with tails seventeen feet long, and featherless chickens from Peru will be among the attractions at the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland next year, according to J. Hansell French, honorary chairman of the Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee.

SURVEY SHOWS MANY PART-TIME FARMERS

One farmer in three has an income from non-farm sources according to a special report released by the Census Bureau. This statement is based upon a special preliminary survey of 3,000 farms in selected counties in forty States that was made in preparation for the coming Census of Agriculture, 1940. The report is the result of a co-operative project in which the field work was done by the statisticians of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the tabulations and technical work by the Division of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Many surprising facts are indicated by this survey. Among those which hitherto have not been called to the attention of the public are the high proportion of farmers who have outside income, the relatively high average return for such farm operators, which average is equal to about three-fourths of the average income from the farms themselves; the difference between the income of those making farming their principal operation and those whose principal occupation is not farming, but some other, such as banking, keeping store, professional service, and the like. In a special census monograph, "Part-time Farming in the United States," a study made of farmers who performed work off their farms for pay or income, it was found that there were about 2,000,000 of such farmers. This report on non-farm income is of unusual significance because it bears out preliminary surveys from other sources which show that non-farm income is a material part of the rural picture. For the 975 farmers who reported non-farm income, a total of $558,522 is recorded, or an average of $573 per farm. About one-fourth of the farmers with non-farm income receive less than $100, another fourth from $100 to $300. These amounts, while of relatively little importance in themselves, will be helpful in appraising the figures.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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MANY UNUSUAL FEATURES OF SHOW ARENA

Many unusual features will make the new $1,200,000 arena building of the Pennsylvania Farm Show group a world famous attraction.

Supporting the roof of the monumental structure, which is now nearing completion, are eight two-hinged rigid frames or arches, each 235 feet long and the largest of their kind in the world.

To give the rigid frame roof supports free play for temperature changes and live loads, the ramps, stairways and entrance structures along the longitudinal walls of the main building are also separated from it by expansion joints. The exterior longitudinal walls of brick and hollow tile are carried on spandrel beams attached to the outside flanges of the vertical frame legs. The masonry of the end walls is carried on structural steel beams and columns, which are braced to the steel construction in the four corners of the building but, toward the longitudinal center line of the building, the end wall construction is stiffened by an additional beam and braced column structure 19 feet wide and 70 feet high. This structure contains three additional floors, additional reinforced concrete seats and several stairways.

The building consists of a main structure 309 by 240 feet. All stairways, ramps and entrances are built outside of the main structure, so that the overall dimensions are 348 by 304 feet.

The interior construction consists of an upper and lower concourse around the entire arena and 18 banks of seats, which parallel the straight sides of the arena and continue around the semi-circular ends. The arena floor measures 120 by 240 feet. This part of the structure is built of reinforced concrete and is separated from the roof arch by expansion joints. The seating structure is, furthermore, separated into four parts by expansion joints running radially. Between the semi-circular ends of the seating structure and the four corners of the main building are two floors supported on structural steel. Additional banks of seats of reinforced concrete are built on the upper floor and form a continuation of the main seating arrangement.

The arena floor in the new project will provide for the judging of three classes of livestock at one time, and with the approaches so arranged that the spectators will have ample opportunity to view any of the activities.

Large meeting rooms and committee rooms have been provided. Team rooms all with adequate shower and toilet facilities, giving the future farmers of America and the 4H Clubs added facilities for their many activities, have also been provided. Provisions have been made for many additional activities, such as the National Sportsman Show, Indoor Track Meets, Six-Day Bicycle Racing, National Dairy, Flower and Poultry Shows, Indoor Tennis, Basket Ball, Rodeo and Boxing, with full provision contemplating the Winter Sports, such as Hockey and Skating Carnivals. National Conventions of many types will be attracted by the provisions for their accommodations.

The main concourse is so designed that exhibits attractively arranged around the entire building will be a very added attraction.

The seating capacity is 7,600 persons in the permanent banked seats, and space for 6,400 chairs on the arena floor. Six openings of several widths in the reinforced concrete seating structure provide access to the arena from the lower concourse, which is at the level of the present ground. Fourteen feet above this concourse is the upper concourse, which is at the level of the main entrance. Thirty-six vomitories, 4 feet wide, provides access to the 18 banks of seats from the upper concourse. Stairways adjacent to the main entrance and at the ends of the building provide access to the uppermost seats. To facilitate maximum circulation, two ramps along each longitudinal wall of the main building connect the upper and lower concourse.

Approximately 15,000 cubic yards of concrete were used in the construction of the building, as well as 2,000 tons of structural steel and 400 tons of reinforcing steel. The exterior walls contain 500,000 face bricks and 250,000 hard burned common brick. The unglazed hollow tile units used in the facing of the interior of the walls and partitions amounted to almost 250,000 units.

Actual construction of the building was started the beginning of January, 1938, and it is expected to be completed in November.

GOOD DEMAND FOR PEACHES

Peach orchardists in Pennsylvania found a strong demand and better than normal prices for their heavy 1938 crop.

At no time during the harvest did the supply of the better grades exceed the demand and frequently the demand exceeded the supply, although the Pennsylvania crop was of unusually good quality—large, well colored, juicy and of excellent flavor and aroma.

Two weeks before the harvest commenced the Pennsylvania growers became apprehensive. They feared the large crop would force down prices.

Following an interview with the orchardists, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, directed the Bureau of Markets to maintain a market reporter in the heart of the State's commercial fruit belt throughout the harvest to report daily to growers, packers, dealers and consumers on prices, supplies and the demand.

Secretary French also directed the Division of Information of the Department of Agriculture to conduct a State-wide promotional campaign to increase the domestic demand for Pennsylvania peaches.

Governor George H. Earle asked the general public to buy Pennsylvania peaches to help the farmers and business in general. Five hundred newspapers in the State cooperated by publishing this appeal and other information issued by the Department.

The Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association cooperated by urging its member newspapers to advertise peaches.

Letters from the State Department of Agriculture to 700 hotels, several hundred restaurants, 300 service or luncheon clubs, 200 State institutions and hundreds of retail distributors resulted in the placing of Pennsylvania peaches on the menus of hotels and restaurants, the serving of peaches at the luncheons and dinners of service clubs and in the dining rooms of all State-supported institutions.

Members of the department broadcast information on the peach crop over a number of radio stations and mailed copies of the scripts of these broadcasts to all radio stations in the State and to 360 home economics teachers in vocational schools.

Spokesmen for the orchardists attribute the increased demand for Pennsylvania peaches this harvest and the strong support given prices to the promotional campaign organized by the Department of Agriculture.

The orchardists point out that this strong demand made it possible for them to employ more pickers and packers, to buy more baskets, boxes and labels and to help the State's important transportation system by shipping more fruit by railroad and motor truck.

FARM FACTS

Poultry farming is a $65,000,000 industry in Pennsylvania, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and Honorary Chairman of the Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee, reports. In the United States there are 6,000,000 poultry operators producing $1,000,000,000 in income annually.

More nations will be represented at the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, Ohio, next year than were members of the League of Nations, according to E. J. Lawless, Jr., Secretary of the Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee.

Thousands of bushels of Pennsylvania potatoes were damaged during the recent heat wave because growers left them in the field exposed to the sun. L. T. Denniston, Director of the Potato Interests Division of the State Department of Agriculture, recommends digging and picking in the early morning hours.

Truck crops of shipment made good progress the first two weeks of August in most sections of the country, although some crops in the Eastern areas did not completely recover from the heavy rains of late July, according to the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. This is especially true in Southeastern Pennsylvania, and in Delaware and Maryland.

The August 19 survey showed production in the Philadelphia area had not yet recovered from excessive rains which destroyed bloom on cucumbers, cantaloups, beans, and tomatoes; cabbage (quality is good and demand fair) in the Waterford area (Erie County) moving to market; Tioga County celery and lettuce available; tomatoes ripening in all sections of the State.

FARM INCOME 7½ BILLIONS DURING 1938

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics today estimated that cash income from farm products marketed in 1938 and from Government payments probably will reach a total of about $7,500,000,000. This compares with $8,600,000,000 in 1937, $7,944,000,000 in 1936, and the 1932 low of $4,328,000,000.

The value of farm products retained on the farm for consumption in 1938 is expected to total about $1,250,000,000 compared with $1,403,000,000 in 1937 and $1,373,000,000 in 1936. The gross farm income in 1938, which includes both cash income from marketings and Government payments and the value of goods consumed on the farm, is estimated by the Bureau at $8,750,000,000 compared with $10,003,000,000 in 1937, $9,317,000,000 in 1936 and $8,400,000,000 in 1935.

These preliminary estimates, made annually at this period of the year, are based on indications as to probable sales and prices of farm products during the remainder of the calendar year, receipts from the sale of farm products during the first 7 months of this year, and the prospective amount of Government payments to farmers for the year. The estimate of the value of goods retained on the farm for home consumption takes into account the change in farm prices from 1937 to 1938 and the probable quantities of the various farm products that will be retained for consumption in the farm home.

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STATE FIGHTS STEM RUST

Eight million disease-spreading barberry bushes were destroyed on 4,988 properties in fifteen Pennsylvania counties during the 1938 Black Stem Rust eradication program of the Federal-State Departments of Agriculture. The inspection covered 4,055 square miles.

Farmers in the treated areas report normal crops of oats, barley, wheat and rye without Black Stem Rust damage. In some of these areas the disease had made the planting of these grains unprofitable with annual losses up to 100 per cent. The disease spreads to the grain from barberry bushes growing wild in the vicinity.

The counties affected by the 1938 program were: Adams, Centre, Cumberland, Franklin, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Erie, Crawford, Bradford, Sullivan, Wyoming, Susquehanna, Lackawanna and Wayne Counties.

Farmers, the Works Progress Administration and the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine cooperated with the State department in this work.

Prior to the eradication of barberry bushes, stem rust damage was most severe in Susquehanna and Lackawanna Counties. Ninety-eight per cent of the farms in Susquehanna and northern Lackawanna Counties were found infested with rust-spreading barberry bushes. Stem rust, which spreads from barberry bushes to the small grain crops, had forced many farmers in these counties to completely abandon the growing of oats, wheat, barley, or rye. Since the barberry bushes have been removed, these small grains are again included as a part of the rotation and are being produced with satisfactory results without stem rust damage.

Stem rust severely damaged or completely ruined several hundred acres of grain this season in areas where the rust-spreading barberry bushes have not been destroyed in territory adjacent to grain fields. Severe local epidemics of stem rust this year were reported in untreated sections of Bradford, Sullivan, Crawford, Wayne, and Erie Counties.

All farmers in areas where barberry bushes have been destroyed are encouraged to make an annual inspection of their farms for barberry bushes and seedlings. All bushes found should be destroyed by applying salt around the base or crown of the bush. Complete eradication can only be obtained by destroying the bushes.

DEFINES MARKING

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today defined the term "unclassified" as used in marking containers for agricultural products. The official definition follows:

"When UNCLASSIFIED is a permissible term with respect to agricultural products, it shall be applicable to those products which have not been graded or to those products which fail to meet the minimum requirements of any of the grades already established or which later may be established, but yet are fit for human consumption."

FARM PRICES DROP POINT

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products decreased one point during the month ended August 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Prices of farm products at local markets in the United States on August 15 were 3 points lower than a month earlier. At 92 per cent of prewar the index had lost the 3-point gains registered in mid-July and was back at the level prevailing in May and June. Prior to May, the index of prices received had declined each month since July last year when the index stood at 125 per cent of the 1910-14 average. The index in mid-August, 1937, was 123. Mid-August, 1938, prices of nearly all crops were lower, influenced in large part by above average production prospects.

Commodity	August average 1910-14	July 15 1938	August 15 1938
Wheat, per bu....	$0.93	$0.64	$0.60
Corn, per bu.....	.79	.63	.62
Oats, per bu.....	.49	.39	.33
Barley, per bu....	.68	.48	.47
Rye, per bu.....	.76	.58	.55
Buckwheat, per bu.	.72	.71	.61
Potatoes, per bu..	.87	.80	.60
Hay, per ton	15.42	8.80	8.30
Apples, per bu...	.64	.80	.75
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	8.12	9.00	8.60
Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs.	6.46	7.70	7.30
Veal Calves, per 100 lbs.	8.28	9.10	9.20
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	5.16	3.50	3.70
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.70	8.40	8.00
Milk cows, per head	53.10	76.00	77.00
Horses, per head..	175.40	141.00	134.00
Mules, per head..	——	144.00	135.00
Chickens, per lb...	.140	.185	.178
Turkeys, per lb...	——	.22	.22
Milk, per 100 lbs..	1.55	1.70	1.80
Butter, per lb....	.28	.28	.28
Butterfat, per lb..	——	.28	.28
Eggs, per doz. ...	.228	.251	.269
Wool, per lb.	.214	.22	.22

	Pre-war base		
INDEX OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS:			
UNITED STATES.	100	95	92
Grains	100	72	62
Fruits	100	79	78
Meat Animals .	100	123	115
Dairy Products.	100	101	102
Chickens and Eggs	100	103	105
Unclassified ...	100	87	99
PENNSYLVANIA.	100	98	97
Grains	100	75	70
Fruits	100	99	93
Meat Animals .	100	118	114
Dairy Products.	100	102	107
Chickens and Eggs	100	106	111
Unclassified ...	100	80	66
Prices farmers pay:			
PENNSYLVANIA	100	123	122
UNITED STATES	100	123	122

MILK HOLDINGS—PRODUCTION UP

The large production of milk and the rapid increase in storage holdings of dairy products continue to be the principal developments in the dairy situation, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Total milk production on August 1 was about 4 per cent above the preceding peak for that date in 1937. Pastures are generally good to excellent. Supplies of feed grains and hay are above average, and the price of butterfat is high in relation to feed prices. If about the usual seasonal decline in milk production occurs from August 1 to early winter, total milk production will be about as high as ever reported for that period.

Even though total milk production has been high, consumption of milk and cream in the principal fluid milk markets in recent months has been less than a year ago.

In June, total production of the principal manufactured dairy products was 5 per cent larger than in June, 1937, and 4 per cent above the preceding peak for the month. Apparent consumption of the principal manufactured dairy products in June, however, was about the same as a year earlier.

The butter market has received continued support from heavy purchases by the Dairy Products Marketing Corporation. Purchases in late July and early August were much greater than earlier in the summer. Butter purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will be distributed to needy people through State relief agencies.

With high production and no marked change in consumption, stocks of manufactured dairy products are unusually heavy. While there are prospects for some improvement in consumer demand during the remainder of the year, the prospective large production of dairy products and heavy stocks will probably prevent prices from rising seasonally, from late summer to early winter by the usual amount.

FARM FACTS

The spray residue laboratory of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Arendtsville, Adams County, has been reopened for the fruit harvest. Established last year in the heart of the State's commercial fruit belt, it expedited the movement of Pennsylvania apples and peaches to the big markets.

Three counties to one is the present score in favor of soil conservation in Pennsylvania, according to the Soil Conservation Board of the State Department of Agriculture. Lancaster County, by a vote of 238 to 97; Indiana County, by a vote of 205 to 53, and Clarion County, by a vote of 393 to 14, created soil conservation districts. Land occupiers in a section of Westmoreland County voted 978 to 415 against forming a district.

Pennsylvania dairy farms produced a part of the 30,925,000 quarts of milk used in manufacturing the 8,578,480 pounds of skim milk powder recently purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to remove part of the Nation's milk surplus and provide relief families with milk. The purchase filled 142 railroad cars.

Relief agencies in the various States will distribute among relief families 10,000,000 pounds of butter purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation from the Dairy Products Marketing Association, a producer cooperative organization.

Fifty million pounds of cannery products from Pennsylvania farms were inspected and graded by the Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agriculture, in August.

E. J. Lawless, Jr., Chief of the Poultry Division of the State Bureau of Markets, reports 32,746 birds selected in the poultry improvement work of the division in August.

WHEAT CROP INS. FACTS

May be secured through County Agricultural Conservation Association office.

Must be placed before crop is seeded.

To be paid when policy is issued.

Insures against all natural hazards from seeding to threshing, or, until October 1, 1939.

Available to any wheat growers this year, whether or not a member of Agricultural Conservation Program.

Premium may be paid this year and a like amount deposited for next year's premium.

Premium paid in Pennsylvania in cash equivalent of bushels of wheat.

Losses paid in like manner.

Cost determined from loss-table, or schedule, and based on average of county-loss rate and individual farm loss-rate.

Minimum cost one-half bushel per acre for three-fourths crop coverage and three-tenths bushels for one-half crop coverage.

In areas where neither the County Agricultural Conservation office nor a wheat insurance supervisor handles this insurance, farmers may secure complete service by writing James E. Walker, member of State Agricultural Conservation Committee, designated to head the Wheat Insurance Program in the State, 140 South Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

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FEVER SPREADS STATE ATTACKS

Undulant or Malta fever, which this year has stricken more people in the United States than in any previous year, is being attacked on two preventive fronts by the Federal and State governments in Pennsylvania. The disease is transmitted from beast to man through the medium of milk.

The 1937 Legislature authorized the State Department of Agriculture to pay indemnities on cattle destroyed because of Bang's disease infection, one of the causes of undulant fever, and appropriated $1,200,000 for cattle indemnities for the current biennium.

Since August, 1934, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been using Federal agricultural reconstruction funds for the indemnification of Bang's disease-infected cattle in this and other States.

Federal and State indemnities for this disease paid in Pennsylvania to date total $1,860,765.

Rigid supervision of raw milk produced in this State and imported from other States is being maintained by the Bureau of Milk Sanitation of the State Department of Health as a preventive measure.

The August 29 issue of "Time" discusses the spread of the disease as follows:

During the Crimean War, thousands of British soldiers quartered in the Mediterranean area were disabled by Malta fever. In 1886 Major General Sir David Bruce of the British Army Medical Corps discovered the guilty germ. In 1897 Bernhard L. F. Bang, a Danish veterinarian, discovered the germ which caused contagious abortion in cattle. In 1918 Bacteriologist Alice Catherine Evans of the U. S. Public Health Service showed that these two germs were closely related, and it was later proved that the disease originates in cattle, goats and swine, and is transmitted to man. Malta fever and Brucellosis are commonly known in the United States as undulant fever. First reported United States epidemic occurred in Phoenix, Arizona, in 1922, and the number of cases has steadily increased. Last week the United States Public Health Service announced that 1938 promises to be a peak year for undulant fever, with almost 2,000 cases reported to date, twice as many as in the same period of 1937. Hardest hit is the southwest cattle region.

Man contracts undulant fever by handling infected animals, drinking unpasteurized milk. In its mild form the disease resembles influenza; severe cases are so similar to typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria or rheumatism, that they are often diagnosed incorrectly. A patient becomes constipated, irritable, suffers from severe sweats or headaches. Most distinguishing feature of the disease is a "tidal fever," which slowly advances during the forenoon, sweeps over the patient with fullest intensity from two to five in the afternoon, gradually recedes as evening draws on. Average course of the fever is six weeks, but it may disappear for several months, suddenly return, so that the average duration of the disease is reckoned at three to four months. Fatalities are few. The main after-effect is weakening of the heart. Whether undulant fever causes abortion in humans is not yet known, but it does temporarily affect the genital tract.

Treatment is not standardized, varies according to the symptoms. For loss of appetite, Vitamin B may be prescribed; for rheumatic pains, artificial fever. Injection of typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine often stimulates the human body to produce antibodies which fight the disease. Recently, sulfanilamide has also proved of value.

STATE SAVES FARM MARKETS

Plant quarantines and other insect- and plant-disease control measures save and protect vast markets for farm products, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, said today. His statement follows:

"Sometimes entomologists, pathologists, plant growers and quarantine officials are accused of being overly anxious about the risk involved in the introduction of foreign pests and the spread of pests in our own country. It is perhaps not generally known that all countries wherein horticulture has reached an advanced stage, recognize the menace of foreign pests and maintain restrictive measures against them. The one point of view which seems to be generally recognized is that the only effective way to avoid these pests is to keep out or at least drastically restrict the importation of host plants and other carriers of these pests.

"Many of our people may be surprised to know that France, England and several other countries restrict imports of American potatoes on account of Colorado potato beetle; grape vines because of grape philloxera; practically all types of nursery stock and most fruits because of San Jose Scale and other fruit and ornamental pests. Just recently it was reported that three Colorado potato beetles, one of which was alive, were found near the mouth of the Thames River in England and the government acted immediately to prevent further spread by spraying all potatoes within several miles and fumigating the soil where the beetles were found.

"If one were to list the hundred most destructive insect and disease pests of farm garden, greenhouse and orchard crops, at least fifty per cent of them could be traced to foreign lands. This group would include such well known insects and diseases as the Hessian fly, San Jose Scale, codling moth, oriental fruit moth, chestnut blight, Japanese beetle, potato blight, potato wart, gipsy moth, corn borer, red mite and Mexican bean beetle. The average citizen may not appreciate the rapidity with which these pests spread over our country even during the early days when transportation was less of a factor and an insect or disease had to depend largely on its own natural means of getting about over the country. When one considers that the San Jose Scale came to this country from China in the Seventies on a few plants sent from one friend to another and that by Nineteen Hundred had spread over the entire country, it is not difficult to visualize what could happen today with millions of automobiles, trucks, aeroplanes, ships and trains carrying products from coast to coast and continent to continent. Every citizen should in some way be brought to realize the tremendous significance of this situation and the bearing it undoubtedly has on the ever-increasing menace of these pests. This is particularly significant in the case of recently introduced pests such as Japanese beetle, Dutch elm disease and gipsy moth which in the absence of natural enemies (parasites) may run riot until parasites can be introduced, native species adapt themselves to an attack on the new invader or artificial control methods are developed.

"These are fundamental reasons why we find every state in the Union, in fact every civilized country in the world, paying more attention to ways and means of preventing or offsetting this advantage given to pests by our modern methods of transportation. Take the Japanese beetle and gipsy moth for example: While restrictive measures have not entirely prevented them from spreading, their progress has been decidedly checked and holding them within a limited area has facilitated establishment of parasites and given time for the development of control measures. Our people are urged to keep this warning constantly in mind when planning to secure plants from a distance, particularly from foreign countries, and take no chances on paying good money for stock which may be not only a disappointment but a menace to the individual and his community. Facilities have been provided in all the states for protecting the purchaser of such material but one should always make sure that all requirements have been satisfied by the producer or seller."

FARM FACTS

During the last twelve months the United States exported twenty-two per cent more farm products than during the preceding year and imported thirty-two per cent less foreign farm products. The value of the Nation's farm product exports increased $158,000,000.

Extension of the ever-normal granary plan for butter to the point necessary to stabilize and maintain butter prices throughout the year was announced today by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST
TEN HIGHEST PENS TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1938*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
E. B. Parmenter (pen 91)	Massachusetts	1	3,106.05	3,010
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	2	3,053.95	2,870
Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	3	2,976.15	2,819
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	4	2,930.15	2,875
Rinker Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	5	2,893.50	2,790
E. B. Parmenter (pen 92)	Massachusetts	6	2,866.85	2,760
Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	7	2,856.65	2,766
Missouri Valley Hatchery	Missouri	8	2,791.45	2,643
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	9	2,789.30	2,669
Graybill's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	10	2,777.05	2,682

* The pens of E. B. Parmenter are Rhode Island Reds and that of Fuzzydele Farms is New Hampshires. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1935-1938

Year		Per cent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight, Oz. Per Dozen
1938	Based on all 13 birds	48.26	164.01	161.67	24.3
1937	Based on 10 highest birds	62.89	212.18	210.71	24.1
1936	Based on 10 highest birds	63.78	220.78	214.32	24.6
1935	Based on 10 highest birds	63.48	216.59	212.67	24.4

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 16-20, 1939

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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BONDING ACT WILL PROTECT

Frauds committed on farmers by dishonest, financially irresponsible or fly-by-night produce dealers are becoming increasingly rare since the passage by the 1937 Pennsylvania Legislature of a produce dealers' bonding and licensing law, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, disclosed today.

No swindle of major proportions has been reported since the act went into effect and dealers doing business with farmers on other than a cash basis posted bonds totaling $650,000 for the protection of the farmers from whom they buy produce.

James L. States, acting director of the Bureau of Markets, enforcement agency for the act, warns all produce growers against extending credit to unbonded dealers and urges them to report all such dealers. He exposed the methods of these dealers today:

Dealer Smith calls on Farmer Brown, looks over potatoes Brown wishes to market, and offers $500 for the lot. Brown agrees. Smith then says, "I'll pay you the $500 in ten days, or immediately after I sell the potatoes." Farmer Brown should immediately ask, "Are you licensed and bonded at Harrisburg?" If Smith is not licensed and bonded, he is violating the law, and Farmer Brown should have nothing to do with him.

Another scheme employed operates as follows: Dealer Smith says, "I'll give you $200 now, $200 in a week, and the other $100 in two weeks." This is not cash in full, and Smith in such case is violating the law. Or Dealer Smith loads the potatoes on his truck, and hands Brown a check for $500. Shortly after deposit of the check, the bank notifies Farmer Brown that it has been protested. Dealer Smith in such case violates the law, because a bad check is no settlement at all.

ISSUE FIRST WHEAT POLICY

Another important chapter was added to the history of Pennsylvania agriculture today when the first two wheat insurance policies to be sold in Pennsylvania under the new Federal Crop Insurance Program were delivered to Melvin Eyster, Thomasville, R. D. 2, York County, and J. Stanley Foust, Chambersburg, R. D. 1, Franklin County.

The transaction took place with informal ceremonies following a statewide conference of county wheat insurance supervisors held in the Federal Building, Lancaster. The presentation was witnessed by several wheat insurance program officials from Washington and the State office in addition to the county supervisors. The policies were presented by Russel E. Bower, in charge of wheat insurance for Eastern States. He was assisted by James E. Walker, member of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee in charge of wheat insurance for Pennsylvania.

The policies delivered to Eyster and Foust insure their wheat crop to be harvested in 1939 against failure from any natural cause from seeding to threshing up to three-fourths of an average crop.

Eyster's situation was regarded as particularly interesting. In 1936 his entire wheat crop was destroyed by a heavy hail storm that visited his section of York County. The policy delivered to him assures him that he will be protected from a repetition of a similar disaster.

SAFETY RULES FOR FARMERS

Rules of safety for the farm, where the machine now causes more accidents than the animal, according to a recent survey by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, were issued today by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture.

The following rules are recommended by the Farm Equipment Institute:

"Keep hands and feet out of snapping rolls.

"Keep clothing and hands from chains and moving parts—stop machine to oil and adjust.

"Keep hands out of husking rolls.

"Shields are for your protection, keep them in place."

The National Safety Council gives the following advice:

"Most farm accidents, like industrial, home and highway accidents, are caused by the failure of some individual to observe simple and fundmental safe rules or precaution. For this reason farm accidents, just as other types of accidents, can be prevented by recognizing the cause of accidents and doing something about it before the accident occurs.

"Regardless of the care used in the design and construction of farm equipment, there are many points that cannot be completely safeguarded without interfering with accessibility and efficient operation.

"A careful operator is the best insurance against an accident.

"The complete observance of one simple rule would prevent many thousands serious injuries each year. That rule is: NEVER ATTEMPT TO CLEAN, OIL OR ADJUST A MACHINE WHILE IN MOTION."

STATE POTATO PRODUCTION

Pennsylvania ranks fifth in potato production on September 1 among the forty-eight states despite a crop greatly reduced by blight and unfavorable weather conditions.

Pennsylvania's 1938 harvest is estimated by the State Department of Agriculture at 22,581,000 bushels, compared with 25,215,000 bushels in 1937 and a ten-year average of 25,296,000 bushels.

The indicated average yield for the State this year is 117 bushels to the acre, compared with 123 bushels last year and a ten-year average of 119 bushels. The State's 12,000 commercial growers average 250 bushels to the acre.

NEW AGENCIES WIN PRAISE

Federal and State projects for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Pennsylvania agriculture are winning the active support and the praise of many farmers in all sections of the State.

A few of these letters of endorsement follow:

William B. Jacobs, Lancaster County farmer: "I am writing to tell how much I appreciate and value the work done on my farm by the Soil Conservation Service."

D. E. Weicksel, Lancaster County farmer: "I am grateful for the service (Soil Conservation Service) and am one hundred per cent for all its practices."

Herbert B. Bailey, Lancaster County farmer: "I could write pages enumerating the benefits of soil conservation but that would be a repetition of hundreds of letters you (State Soil Conservation Board) must be receiving."

FARM FACTS

More than 15,000 farmers' cooperative associations and mutual companies are now operating in the United States.

Of this number, 10,752 are marketing and purchasing associations, over 1,900 are mutual fire insurance companies, and approximately 2,500 are mutual irrigation companies.

Over a million farmers buy supplies cooperatively, 800,000 patronize grain marketing associations, 500,000 market dairy products through cooperative creameries and another half million send their livestock to market through cooperative associations.

Half a million members have been added to the ranks of cooperative associations in the past decade.

Combined business of these associations was well over $2,000,000,000.

Cooperative purchasing of necessities of farm production topped $337,476,000.

One out of every three farmers' cooperative purchasing associations in the country sells gasoline and oil.

More than half a million farmere are buying gasoline, oil, and other petroleum products cooperatively.

Gross business of the co-ops in petroleum products, including both wholesale and retail sales, aggregates $110,000,000 annually.

Some 2,340 dairy co-ops sell yearly more than half a billion dollars worth of dairy products for their farmer-members.

More than 3,000,000 farmers buy insurance from 1,909 cooperative and mutual companies.

Farmer cooperatives are found in every State of the Union as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

C. E. Hoffecker, Lancaster County farmer: "We are deeply appreciative of what these soil erosion control plans have done for us."

Hartwell E. Roper, Lancaster County farmer: "I would like to thank you, Mr. French, and the rest of the State Soil Conservation Board, for giving the farmers of this section the opportunity to carry on the work by the formation of a district" (soil conservation districts as authorized by Pennsylvania's first soil conservation law, signed by Governor Earle in 1937).

W. R. Hoover, Lancaster County farmer: "I am very grateful to the Department of Agriculture for having our farm included in the soil conservation work."

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Frommeyer, Montgomery County farmers: "Words are inadequate to . . . gratitude and praise of the gentlemen mentioned" (agents of the Farm Security Administration).

Mrs. Ethel C. Cullen, Chester County farmer: ". . . put the heart into many a farmer and saved them from failure. I sincerely hope that farm security will continue."

J. C. Middleton, Montgomery County farmer: "Our farmers believe this program (agricultural conservation) is non-political. The men in authority have never tried to tell us who to appoint as supervisors, and I don't know the politics of these supervisors. I am a Republican, but I think J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, is the best we have ever had."

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 16-20, 1939

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY
OCT 18 1938

FARMERS PLAN FOR FARM SHOW

Harrisburg, October.—Home again from their 1938 county fairs, thousands of Pennsylvania farm families have marked the third week of January—the week of the 1939 Pennsylvania Farm Show—as the next big event on the farm calendar and are mapping their plan of attack for bringing home one or more of the coveted show prizes.

Among the competitors will be farm daughters who have designed their own rooms as a part of their 4-H Club work.

Dear to the heart of every girl is a room of her own—a room that is comfortable and attractive, so many Pennsylvania 4-H Club girls are busy improving their rooms.

Just what each girl does depends to a large extent on what she has to begin with and what she would like to do, say home economics extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College. Some girls may start with the walls and floors; others may choose to start with a dressing or storage unit.

First, the girls study their rooms to see how the furniture may be rearranged to make the room more convenient and attractive. Beds are placed parallel to the walls and bureaus are moved so that the light falls on the girl as she stands in front of the mirror. Furniture is rearranged in groups to make the room appear cozy and comfortable.

After the girls have taken inventory of the furnishings in the room and made the best of what they have, they decide what is needed to add to the attractiveness and convenience of their rooms.

Some girls decided to start with papering the walls and painting the woodwork or floor. First they asked themselves, "Will the color I have chosen fit in with the furnishings and is it suitable for the room?" Girls are careful, too, in the choice of a color that suits their personality.

Other girls have chosen a bed unit. To improve this unit, they are painting old beds, making bedspreads, rugs, mounting or framing pictures, and selecting a bedside table or stand.

Some girls have chosen a storage unit, improving their present closet or making a closet from orange crates or wall board. Accessories, such as garment bag, laundry bag, and shoe bag, are being made in contrasting materials to harmonize with the rest of the furnishings in the room.

Another improvement some of the girls are making is in the dressing unit. They are refinishing and painting old dressers and mirrors and making interesting dresser covers and vanity boxes. They find that putting partitions in drawers and boxes makes for orderliness. A rug in front of the dresser and a picture on each side of the mirror completes the dressing unit.

Instead of refinishing old dressers, some girls are making attractive dressing tables from orange crates and using gingham, cretonne, chintz, or other suitable material for a skirt to cover the crates.

Many of the older girls are working on a study or desk unit. A small table or old washstand converted into a study desk in being equipped with the necessary desk accessories including blotter pad, bookends, and letter holder. Simple bookshelves are constructed and a comfortable chair provided.

Every girl is urged to make the best of what she has before she invests in new furnishings and equipment.

At the end of the club year, a tour is made to the home of every girl so that others in the club may see what she has accomplished during the year.

In January, the Pennsylvania Farm Show, at Harrisburg, offers opportunity for the 4-H Club girl to exhibit the unit of work she has accomplished. Each year there is a larger number of entries but best of all there is better quality of work and selection of materials.

INSECT CONTROL SEASON OVER

Harrisburg, October.—Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations were removed for the season at midnight, Monday, September 19, by the United States and State Secretaries of Agriculture. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15.

Under quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 16 on interstate shipments of certain kinds of fruits and vegetables from the entire regulated area and on interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables of any kind via refrigerator car or motortruck from certain sections of the regulated area. The order, issued today, releases the fruits and vegetables from that requirement nearly four weeks earlier than is provided in the regulations.

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when adult beetles are in active flight. There is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after this active period, which is now apparently over throughout the regulated area. During the last few days the Department's inspectors have found no beetles in fruits and vegetables.

There is still danger, however, that the adult beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Therefore, the restrictions on the interstate movement of cut flowers and other parts of plants will remain in full force and effect through October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers, aquatic plants, and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this amendment.

POTATO WART WORKERS MEET

Harrisburg, October.—A Potato Wart Conference of Federal and State workers will be held at the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's Field Station, Drifton, near Hazleton, October 14.

It is planned to give particular attention to the eradication program started by the Pennsylvania Department in 1933 and which to date has resulted in the apparently successful treatment of 63 infected gardens in 21 towns. The treated areas total 755,000 square feet on which 37,750 pounds of chemical has been used.

The conference will convene at 10:00 A. M. The party will assemble at the Hotel Altamont, Hazleton, at 9:00 o'clock and proceed from there to Drifton. Those not familiar with the location of the meeting place should look for directing signs (white arrows marked P. W.) or make inquiry upon arriving at Drifton.

In view of the continued interest in the wart problem, especially the possibilities for eradication, a representative group is expected to be present at the conference.

Those planning to attend should notify Mr. R. E. Hartman, c/o Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Room 212, United Mine Workers Building, Hazleton, Pennsylvania, so that arrangements can be made for lunch.

FARM FACTS

Land planted to corn or other crops tends to erode more than 100 times as fast as land planted to grass and other cover crops, the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Board reports.

To buy the constituents of a quart of milk, if they were purchased separately, would cost $44, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The United States possesses the largest known deposits of phosphate rock in the world, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, claims. At probable rates of consumption, the Florida and Tennessee deposits are sufficient to last for over 200 years, and the western deposits will last for another 2,000 years or so after that.

More than seventy-five fresh foods—fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, and fish—are being frozen now for out-of-season consumption, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets shows in discussing new markets for farm products.

At a recent conference on the hybridization of plants and animals the biologists reported successful crossings of wheat and couch grass (wild forage grass) which produce high yields of grain; of Jerusalem artichoke and sunflower from which a rubbery gum is obtained; of domestic and wild cotton that prove to have very long fibers; of yaks and cows that are fine milk producers, and of argali and merino sheep that produce strong wool.

The losses from bruising cattle during transportation amounts to $1.90 for each injured animal, or thirty-eight cents for each animal handled, whether bruised or not. More than 50,000 animals died in transit in a year.

SURPLUS WHEAT FEEDS JOBLESS

Harrisburg, October.—Nearly 214,000,000 pounds, or about 1,090,000 barrels, of surplus wheat flour, graham flour, and whole wheat cereal were shipped during June, July and August by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to the relief administrations of the various States and the District of Columbia for distribution to families on relief rolls, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today.

A monthly average of approximately 2,600,000 families, or 9,300,000 persons, were eligible to share in the distribution of the flour and cereal during this period, reports from the relief administration show.

The flour and cereal were purchased by FSCC in a program designed to assist producers to market this year's excessively large wheat crop through diverting part of the surplus from commercial to relief channels.

The program for the diversion of wheat products for relief distribution is being conducted in addition to a program to encourage export of enough wheat to enable United States farmers to maintain their share of world wheat trade.

The wheat products already shipped to the relief agencies consist of initial deliveries made by millers who have contracts with FSCC to supply the flour and cereal purchased under the program. Purchases thus far total 3,180,925 barrels, representing an equivalent of 14,206,037 bushels of wheat. Commodity cost of the purchases totaled about $12,600,000. Additional shipments will be made to the relief administrations as other quantities of the wheat products become available.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 16-20, 1939

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FARM PRICES UP IN STATE

Prices paid Pennsylvania's 191,284 farmers for their principal products gained another five points during the thirty days ended September 15, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service announced today.

The State average is now two points above the pre-war base.

September 15 prices, comparisons with the pre-war base, and the August 15 prices are shown in the following table:

Commodity	Sept. ave. 1910-14	Aug. 15 1938	Sept. 15 1938
Wheat, per bu.	.94	.60	.60
Corn, per bu.	.80	.62	.61
Oats, per bu.	.46	.33	.32
Barley, per bu.	.70	.47	.51
Rye, per bu.	.77	.55	.54
Buckwheat, per bu.	.71	.61	.61
Potatoes, per bu.	.77	.60	.55
Hay, per ton	15.41	8.30	8.40
Apples, per bu.	.60	.75	.75
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	8.34	8.60	8.70
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	6.42	7.30	7.40
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	8.28	9.20	9.60
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.84	3.70	3.80
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.48	8.00	7.70
Milk cows, per head	53.66	77.00	79.00
Horses, per head	173.60	134.00	133.00
Mules, per head	....	135.00	134.00
Chickens, per lb.	.138	.178	.178
Turkeys, per lb.	....	.22	.24
Milk, per 100 lbs.	1.65	1.80	1.90
Butter, per lb.	.30	.28	.29
Butterfat, per lb.	....	.28	.28
Eggs, per doz.	.254	.269	.315
Wool, per lb.	.22	.22	.22
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES	100	92	95
Grains	100	62	63
Fruits	100	78	75
Meat animals	100	115	117
Dairy products	100	102	104
Chickens and eggs	100	105	118
Unclassified	100	99	98
PENNSYLVANIA	100	97	102
Grains	100	70	70
Fruits	100	93	93
Meat animals	100	114	116
Dairy products	100	107	112
Chickens and eggs	100	111	125
Unclassified	100	66	63
PRICES FARMERS PAY:			
Pennsylvania	100	122	122
United States	100	122	122

FARM SHOW ADDS HORSE EVENTS

Pennsylvania's world-famous State Farm Show will restore, with the 1939 show——January 16 to 21, a popular feature. That feature is the horse show.

Construction of the new $1,200,000 Farm Show Arena makes possible the revival of the horse show, which requires these added facilities.

The horse show program on Friday night and Saturday will be the last of the long list of Farm Show events.

Several farm classes will feature the Horse Show card and are expected to prove of sufficient interest to hold many farm visitors in Harrisburg until the Farm Show finally closes late Saturday night.

The Horse Show is being revived through the cooperation of the Harrisburg Horse Show Association, which is a member of the American Horse Show Association, the Pennsylvania Farm Show Commission and J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary French was elected a member of the association's board of directors this week. The officers are: Paul R. Gable, president; Robert H. Irons, vice-president; Fred C. Morgan, treasurer; Ehrman B. Mitchell, secretary.

Following an inspection of the new Farm Show Arena, which is now nearing completion, officers of the association described the facilities there provided for horse show purposes to be among the finest in America.

DOMESTIC ARTS AIDED BY SHOW

Rural arts are encouraged by the Pennsylvania Farm Show. Competitive exhibits of braided and hooked rag rugs entered directly from the farm home are doing much to make this one of the outstanding home arts in Pennsylvania, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the State Farm Show Commission. The 1939 Show will be held in Harrisburg, January 16 to 20.

Those who exhibit at the Pennsylvania Farm Show get a great deal of value out of the experience. In the home-furnishing exhibit only braided and hooked rag rugs made in 1938 are entered. These are home-made and that experience alone is worth while. In addition, however, the articles entered will be judged and that is done according to standards of high quality.

The three main points which are considered in judging are: the worth of the article, its beauty, and its construction, according to home economics extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College.

The judge decides whether the article is useful enough to warrant the time and energy spent in making it. She also decides whether the materials used are suitable for the purpose of the article. Wools and cottons are more durable for the braided or hooked rug while silk and rayon knitted underwear and hose are more suitable for table mats and chair seats.

In color and design, simplicity ranks high. Lines conforming to the shape of the rug, conventional designs rather than naturalistic, and good spacing are points considered. Soft, harmonious colors which are appropriate for the place where the article will be used are more pleasing and restful than intense bright, or too delicate colors if the rug is to be used on the floor.

In construction of the rug the stitches should be permanent and inconspicuous in the braided article, so that it may be used on either side, and close and secure enough to be durable and lie flat on any surface upon which it is placed. Hooked articles should be even, close, and smooth on both right and wrong sides. The edge of the burlap foundation should be turned back and finished firmly for durability.

In judging an article, such as a rug, color and design rank first in importance. Construction and use of material are of about equal importance. Judges have been finding competition closer each year because of better selection of designs, use of colors, and workmanship.

STATE STILL FARM LEADER

Pennsylvania was again placed among the leading agricultural States by her farmers in 1937, it is shown by the Annual Pennsylvania Crop and Livestock Report published today by the State Department of Agriculture.

Good crops last year placed this State first among the forty-eight States in production of cigar leaf tobacco, second in buckwheat, timothy and clover hay, third in peaches, fourth in maple sirup and apples; fifth in maple sugar, grapes and potatoes; seventh in tobacco and cherries; eighth in timothy seed and pears, ninth in winter wheat and all tame hay; tenth in rye, twelfth in corn, fifteenth in oats.

The report is issued to inform the State's 191,284 farmers on agricultural trends affecting their $862,000,000 investment in 15,855,000 acres of land with buildings. It shows the production, yield, acreage and value of the principal crops, by counties.

Copies of the report may be obtained without charge from the Office of Information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

FARM FACTS

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, reports the price paid for beef steers at Chicago has fluctuated between $5.45 and $13.40 since 1910. The low point was 1933. There have been only four years in twenty-eight when the price has averaged more than the 1937 price.

The lowest price paid for hogs at Chicago since 1900 was $3.85—paid in 1932. There have been only four years in the last thirty-eight that the price for these meat animals has averaged more than the 1937 price of $10.05.

Since 1900 the lowest yearly-average price paid for lambs at Chicago was $5.80—received by farmers in 1932, it is reported by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture. The 1937 average was $10.75, the highest since 1929.

FERTILIZER SALES JUMP

Pennsylvania farms used 23,282 more tons of fertilizer in 1936 than in 1935, according to reports made to the State Department of Agriculture by the manufacturers. The 1936 consumption was 318,330 tons.

These facts are disclosed by the Fertilizer Report of the State Department of Agriculture for 1937 which was issued today. The manufacturers report their production for the preceding year when they file their application for State registration. Agents of the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry collect samples for analysis.

Last year the agents collected 1,353 samples representing 531 different brands of complete, ground bone, superphosphate, lime phosphate, rock and potash, and miscellaneous fertilizers.

Only 111 samples or eight and twenty hundredths per cent of the total number tested were found to be deficient in one or more elements of plant food. The proportion of deficiencies was slightly higher than in 1936. Action was taken where deficiencies were found to be of a serious nature.

Copies of this report may be obtained without charge by writing to the office of Information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

TOBACCO YIELD HIGH IN STATE

Tobacco production on Pennsylvania farms this year will exceed the 1937 harvest by 3,680,000 pounds, the State Department of Agriculture estimates. The new crop, however, will fall 7,079,000 pounds below the 1927-1936 average.

The estimated State yield per acre this year is 1,350 pounds, compared with 1,223 pounds last year and a ten-year average of 1,241 pounds. In acre yield Pennsylvania is tied with New York State for second rank, Wisconsin leading with 1,419 pounds to the acre.

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FRENCH OFFERS AID TO CANNERS

Fullest cooperation of all bureaus of the State Department of Agriculture was pledged today by Secretary J. Hansell French to the State's canners in their fall and winter campaign to increase the consumption of the canned products of Pennsylvania farms and gardens.

State inspection of canning crops by the Division of Fruit and Vegetable Inspection, Bureau of Markets, and modern cultivation on Pennsylvania farms made it possible for the Keystone State canners to pack the finest foods obtainable in the United States this year.

As soon as fresh Pennsylvania fruits and vegetables cease to be plentiful on the markets the Bureau of Markets and the Division of Crop Reporting and Information of the State department will assist the canners in marketing their 1938 pack, which is of especially high quality.

The Pennsylvania Packer, official publication of the Pennsylvania Canners' Association, has issued a "Buy Pennsylvania Canned Foods" number, which says this about the marketing program:

"In the next two months all Pennsylvania canners must cooperate to the fullest extent for a profitable cause: The sale of Pennsylvania canned foods to Pennsylvania distributors. Your Association intends to instigate a campaign that is so vital, not only for the present, but for the future also, that no Pennsylvania canner can afford not to cooperate.

"Distributors all over the United States are fast realizing what famous canned foods are packed in Pennsylvania. When we sell Pennsylvania canned foods to the Pennsylvania distributors we are not only helping ourselves and the buyers, but we are helping Pennsylvania labor, Pennsylvania farmers.

"Your Association has secured the whole-hearted coooperation of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture."

SEVEN PENNSYLVANIA HERDS ON HONOR LIST

Seven Pennsylvania herds are on the 1937 honor list of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, recently published.

This list is based on official ten months and yearly tests for butter fat production reported for pure bred Holsteins throughout the United States. Holstein breeders consider it a real distinction to be placed on this list in such strong competition.

The seven Pennsylvania herds winning the distinction of appearing on the 1937 honor list are: Ashley Farm, Newton Square; Carter Bache, Stillwater; J. A. Belle, Jr., Sewickley; Bell Farms, Coraopolis; Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville; Pennsylvania State College, State College, and H. E. Robertson, York.

Six junior two-year-old cows owned by the Bell Farms placed seven times on the honor list class B.

Altogether these seven Pennsylvania herds have forty places on the honor list, a very fine showing in competition with other Holstein herds throughout the United States.

DAIRY PAPER ENDORSES ACT

Bonding of milk dealers and a recent higher-court decision upholding the State bonding law are approved by *The Dairymen's Price Reporter* in the following editorial:

"We believe the court has exercised good judgment in holding it legal to require milk distributors to establish the fact that they will be able to pay for the milk furnished them by producers. We recognize this is not an unmixed blessing, that it adds some cost and may, in some cases, work a hardship on an honest milk dealer, but we believe the protection of a large number of producers who really furnish much of the credit on which the milk business is conducted should take precedent over the few dealers who may be handicapped by the bonding requirements. It is an advantage to the dealer who does pay his bills not to have to compete with others who are going to beat producers out of their money periodically. It is a general practice in business that credit must be established before one purchases in any quantity from manufacturers or merchants. This is essentially an extension of the same principle that a milk dealer establishes his credit before being granted a permit to purchase milk for which payment is not made for a period of a month to six weeks after it has been supplied by the producer."

FIX DEADLINE

Pennsylvania farmers participating in the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program have until November 30 to carry out soil-building practices in connection with the present year's program, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

FARM FACTS

William A. Free, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Canners' Association, says in his "Secretary's Column" in *The Pennsylvania Packer:*

"Too much praise cannot be given the Bureau of Markets of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for the radio talks given each Friday over more than twenty State-wide broadcasting stations extolling the merits of Pennsylvania farm products and their uses. The man behind the scenes is Kyle M. Alexander."

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, shows the magnitude of Pennsylvania's growing cannery industry and its importance to the State's farmers by citing the fact that 48,000,000 pounds of products from Pennsylvania farms were inspected and graded for cannery purposes during September by the State Bureau of Markets.

Produce dealers have posted $663,000 in bonds with the State Department of Agriculture for the protection of farmers with whom they do a credit business, according to Harry M. Turrell, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. Two dealers were prosecuted under the new Produce Dealers' Bonding and Licensing Law in September and $390 recovered for farmers.

Farmers throughout the Nation received $315,569,403 in 1937 for cooperating with the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the conservation of American agriculture.

More than 180,000 wheat growers in twenty states have already applied for "all-risk" wheat crop insurance on their 1939 harvests, according to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Results of the Seventh Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest (1937-38), September 22, which amounts to graduation day at the contest, disclosed records of the following pens to be highest for each breed:

HIGH PENS EACH BREED FOR THE YEAR (10/1/37 TO 9/22/38)

Breed	Owner	State	Points	Eggs
Rhode Island Red	E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	3251.15	3145
Single Comb White Leghorn	Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	3180.45	2986
New Hampshire	Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	2963.15	2864
White Wyandottes	Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	2440.75	2427
White Plymouth Rock	Cooperative Breeding and Hatching Co.	Ohio	2347.50	2329
Barred Plymouth Rock	Weber Duck Farm, Inc.	Massachusetts	2130.35	2162
Lamonas	S. E. Raymond	Ohio	1825.40	*1749
Anconas	Thomas Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	1796.10	1875
Buff Leghorn	W. W. Lehman	Pennsylvania	1352.85	1348

* Nationally high for year.

The pens of Parmenter and Leader also ranked first and second respectively for the entire contest, others trailing in the order listed below:

TEN HIGH PENS FOR THE YEAR (10/1/37 TO 9/22/38)

Breed	Owner	State	Points	Eggs
Rhode Island Red	E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	3251.15	3145
Single Comb White Leghorn	Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	3180.45	2986
Single Comb White Leghorn	Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	3081.50	2915
Single Comb White Leghorn	Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	3064.40	3001
Single Comb White Leghorn	Rinker Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	3025.65	2914
Rhode Island Red	E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	2981.00	2865
New Hampshire	Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	2963.15	2864
Single Comb White Leghorn	Missouri Valley Hatchery	Missouri	2909.00	2752
Single Comb White Leghorn	A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	2881.40	2756
Single Comb White Leghorn	Graybill's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	2876.90	2776

Pen totals are not comparable with previous years, as this year production of all thirteen birds was included instead of the ten highest birds to make the pen score. No national or world's records were established in the pen scores, except in the Lamona class noted above.

Individual birds listed below eclipsed all previous Pennsylvania contest records for the breed:

Breed	Owner	State	Points	Eggs
Single Comb White Leghorn	Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	353.65	325
White Wyandottes	Lindstrom Hatchery	Missouri	272.60	295
Lamonas	S. E. Raymond	Ohio	231.35	†222
Buff Leghorn	Wm. W. Lehman	Pennsylvania	227.35	†214

† Nationally high for this year.

Conclusion of the first year in the contest for old hens identified the following Pennsylvania champions:

Breed	Owner	State	Total For First Year		Total For Two Years	
			Points	Eggs	Points	Eggs
High Pen:						
Single Comb White Leghorn	Wm. W. Lehman	Pennsylvania	3447.80	3369	5447.55	5230
Single Comb White Leghorn	R. H. Barteaux	Pennsylvania	327.45	308	555.25	518

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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1938

FARM SHOW HAS OWN TURKEY DAY

Turkey season comes three times a year in Pennsylvania.

Enumerated by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, these three turkey seasons are Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Farm Show Week.

Selecting the grand champion turkey at the Pennsylvania Farm Show each January is a major show attraction and an important event on the calendar for the hundreds of thousands of farmers who annually attend the Show.

In selecting the grand champion turkey the judges consider the best balance of shape, type, color, and breeding characteristics of all birds in the Show. The judges have always insisted that the winning turkeys have type and conformation that will produce good market carcasses. Grand champions in the past have had good color in their plumage but they also have had outstanding type. No grand championship has ever been won at Harrisburg on color alone. The turkey exhibit was added as a new feature to the Pennsylvania Farm Show when the new Farm Show Building was erected.

White Holland and Bronze turkeys have received the highest award during the past eight shows. However, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, and Black turkeys have been "runners-up" for the grand championship. Ernest Beck, of Rockwood, Somerset County, exhibited the first grand champion turkey, a yearling Bronze tom, at the 1931 Show.

Other winners of the grand champion award have been John Biggers, of Maryland, with a White Holland pullet; Espenshade's Turkey Farm, Ronks, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, with a Bronze tom; Mrs. Alice Wolfe Sattler, Monkton, Maryland, with a Bronze yearling tom; Mrs. Homer Price, Newark, Ohio, with a White Holland pullet; The Lawn Farms, Charles H. Mackall, owner, Nokesville, Virginia, with a yearling Bronze tom; Charles F. Foote, Landenberg, Chester County, Pennsylvania, with an adult Bronze tom; and Pusey Cloud, Kennett Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania, with a Bronze pullet.

For the 1937 Show a gold medal award was inaugurated for the exhibitor of the "Best Live Bird Display" of one variety of turkeys. That year the award was won by Westmoreland Davis, Leesburg, Virginia, with his Bronze birds. The 1938 "Best Live Bird Display" was won by the Kuns Turkey Farm, Payne, Ohio, also exhibiting Bronze.

The dressed turkey exhibit was added four years after the live turkey exhibit was started. Basil Gantt, owner of the Gantt Turkey Farm, Newport, Pennsylvania, has been the most consistent exhibitor of champions in this show. He won the first grand champion dressed turkey award with a large blood and feather dressed tom. The following year Charles F. Foote won the grand championship with a large blood and feather dressed hen. Gantt came back and won the grand championship with a large full-dressed hen in 1937, and in 1938 he won with a full-dressed large Tom. The grand champion large tom had unusually thick layers of meat, with a fine mellow skin, even distribution of fat, and smooth conformation. When full-dressed the carcass weighed twenty-six pounds.

MEAT IS MAJOR FARM INDUSTRY

Half the farm land of the United States, a large majority of its farmers, and a considerable fraction of its food processors and distributors are partly or wholly engaged in supplying the country's meat, a report to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture shows.

The farms of the United States comprise about 1,055 million acres, or about fifty-five and one-half per cent of its total land area, according to the 1935 Census of Agriculture; and in 1934 about 518 million acres, or nearly half the total farm acreage, had been devoted to pastures for livestock. Also, seventy-six and one-half million acres had grown hay and other forage crops, and approximately 118 million acres had raised corn, oats, or barley—grains which are fed to livestock extensively.

Almost five and one-half million farms, out of the national total of nearly seven million, reported having some cattle, with approximately one and one-half million farms producing beef cattle. Hogs were grown on nearly four million farms, and sheep on almost two-thirds of a million.

Nearly one-sixth of the 930,000 people engaged in manufacturing foods and kindred products in 1935 were meat packing plant employes. Meat industry employment, in general, varies with the number of livestock marketed.

The latest Census of Retail Distribution (1935) found retail meat stores employing about 80,000 people (including proprietors), and combination meat and grocery stores about 510,000. Thus the 80,000 and perhaps thirty per cent of the 510,000 sell meat at retail —a total around 230,000.

Hence millions of people are engaged in raising livestock, or in turning it into the cuts and combinations demanded by the American housewife, or in making it conveniently available in her own neighborhood at the moment she needs it.

There are still other essential helpers—such as transportation people, stockyards and commission men, and those who supply salt or sugar or telephone lines or wrapping paper or fire insurance or something else extremely valuable somewhere along the line.

W. P. A. COUNTS CEDAR TREES

Adams County orchardists are sponsoring a census of disease-spreading cedar trees with the help of the Works Progress Administration and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The tree census will determine the number of cedar trees growing near apple orchards and the indemnity value of those trees. Cedar apple rust, a disease destructive to apple trees, is spread to apple orchards from cedar trees growing nearby. The State may indemnify owners of cedar trees destroyed to protect apple orchards of commercial value.

FARM FACTS

Federal inspection of meats was inaugurated in the United States fifty years ago because European nations decided to import only inspected meat, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture.

Seventy million meat animals are subjected to federal inspection in the United States each year, the State Department of Agriculture reports.

The oldest community forest in the United States was established in 1710 at Newington, New Hampshire, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture discloses. It supplies the town buildings with fuel and produces public revenue as well as recreation.

The Farm Security Administration, one of President Roosevelt's reconstruction agencies, has accomplished the following: Built 13,937 farm homes, built 30,600 other farm buildings, purchased 748,854 acres of land for development into community sites and farms, provided 39,180,000 man-hours of labor in two years, increased by forty-two per cent the net assets of the communities aided and added $18,000,000 to the wealth of those communities, loaned $189,400,000 to 620,000 farm families, representing 3,100,000 men, women and children.

Farmers in the United States sold twenty-two per cent more of their products to foreign countries during the last twelve months than during the preceding twelve months. Translated into dollars that means $158,000,000 more in the farmers' pocketbook. Imports of foreign farm products were reduced thirty-two per cent during the last twelve months compared with those of the preceding twelve months.

PUBLIC NUISANCE

Municipal health authorities were admonished by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, today not to neglect public dumps to the extent that they become breeding places for destructive and disease-carrying insects.

The State official disclosed that the Bureau of Plant Industry during the 1938 season received more than the normal number of complaints concerning household invasions by crickets, millipedes, roaches and other insects. These invasions were traced to public dumps neglected by local health authorities.

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MAPLE PRODUCTS STRESS QUALITY

Emphasis will be placed on quality by the Maple Products Department of the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg during the week of January 16.

Leaders of this important agricultural industry credit this department of the Farm Show with improving the quality and raising the standards of these farm products by showing both producer and consumer the difference between syrup and sugar of high quality and the average products of the "sugar bush."

Although the farmer is a producer of food, few of his products go directly from the farm to the dining table without further processing.

Maple syrup is an exception to the general rule, says foresters of the Pennsylvania State College. The producer grows the maple trees, harvests the sap, refines and packages it, and in some instances delivers it to the home where it will be consumed. The housewife often serves it on the table in the vessel in which it was originally packed.

Quality and standardization in this food product are being eagerly sought after by the farmers who produce it. Variation in color, flavor, and consistency is immediately noticed by the housewife when it occurs in maple syrup.

Maple syrup is one of the oldest farm products of this country, its first manufacture dating back into Indian days. Until the last few decades, quality was as variable as the winds. As evaporating equipment and methods became more modernized, a lighter, more delicately flavored product began to emerge from the sugar camps. This was labeled "first run" syrup, and soon customers began calling for this quality product and rejecting the strong dark syrup of former days.

The technique of harvesting and processing maple syrup today has advanced so far that many producers are today turning out 90 per cent of their yearly crop as "first run" grade. This better quality is known as No. 1 or fancy syrup.

The exhibiting of maple syrup and sugar at the Pennsylvania Farm Show began in January, 1927. Each year since then this farm product has been a part of the Show. From a very lowly beginning, the exhibit has doubled and trebled until it makes a very favorable showing with the other farm crops, especially in view of the fact that it is produced in important quantities in fewer than a dozen counties.

Of what value have these exhibits been? Probably one of the most vital results has been that they have shown both the producer and consumer what quality maple syrup really is. In addition, these exhibits have also informed thousands of persons that there is pure maple syrup and that it is made on Pennsylvania farms.

Quality as well as quantity has risen in this exhibit. At first, uniformity in quality in the displays varied from very dark to light. At the last Show certain of the syrup classes were so outstandingly high in quality that the judge had extreme difficulty in picking out the best. In slightly more than ten years, Pennsylvania farmers have shown through this display that they can produce the highest quality maple syrup in the country right here in our home State.

FEWER FARMERS LOSING LANDS

Distress transfers of farm real estate, which jumped 500 per cent from 1921 to 1932, have dropped sharply since 1933, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, announced today on the basis of a survey covering nine representative counties.

The survey was made in Clearfield, Clinton, Franklin, Greene, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lebanon, Snyder and Tioga Counties.

In 1921 there were forty-one farms, containing a total of 3,539 acres, involved in distress transfers in these nine counties. With the exception of the year 1923 foreclosures and other distress transfers increased sharply each year until they reached the 1932 peak of 205 transfers involving 18,264 acres.

There was a decided drop in 1933 in these farm losses and in 1935 they had fallen to 144 transfers representing 12,360 acres of land.

While the survey covered only the period from 1921 to 1935, farm credit agencies of the federal government and other agencies report a decline in farm real estate distress transfers during the last three years.

FARM SHOW AIDS NUT GROWERS

Nut culture is one of the newer departments of the Pennsylvania Farm Show—January 16-20—that will attract more exhibitor and spectator interest at the 1939 Show, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Farm Show Commission, disclosed today.

This Department will offer $1,000 in premiums to farm exhibitors at the coming Show. Entries are expected to break all records.

John W. Hershey, Downingtown, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Nut Growers Association, reports rapidly increasing interest among Pennsylvania farmers in nut culture, largely through the educational influence of the Farm Show. Farmers are taking a satisfactory profit out of their nut harvest as well as from the timber.

CLOVER SEED CROP LARGER

An unusually large amount of clover seed was produced in Pennsylvania this season, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture announced today.

Many of the farmers in the State will, of course, purchase this home-grown seed, some of which will not be well cleaned and will, therefore, contain seeds of many weeds. Some of the weed seeds will, no doubt be of a noxious character.

Every farmer should be careful as to the quality of the clover seed which he sows. Sometimes, indeed often, cheap seed is dear at any price. If there is any doubt about the quality, a purity and germination test should be made before sowing.

If a farmer gives public notice that he has clover seed for sale he must have the seed analyzed for purity and tested for germination so that he can supply the information to the purchaser.

This is required by the Pennsylvania Seed Law. Failure to comply with this law subjects the vendor, whether seedsman or farmer, to a maximum penalty of $200.00.

FARM FACTS

American corn exports during the twelve months ended July 1, of this year, were the largest in fifteen years, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, reports.

In seven of the twelve years prior to 1933 the United States imported more foreign farm products than it did after the two recent American droughts, it is shown by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

American farm exports in 1932 were the lowest in 42 years, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture. The farmers of the United States are now selling 50 per cent more of their products abroad than they were in 1932.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports that imports of foreign corn and wheat into the United States have virtually ceased. During the last twelve months American exports of corn exceeded imports by 68,829,000 bushels; exports of wheat exceeded imports by 99,526,000 bushels and exports of pork exceeded imports by 204,961,000 pounds.

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MAIL FARM SHOW PREMIUM LISTS

Twenty-five thousand copies of the official premium list for the 1939 Pennsylvania Farm Show — January 16 to 20—were placed in the mails today by the Farm Show Commission. They will go to farmers to guide them and their families in making entries.

The list offers 8,161 cash awards totaling $42,524. This breaks all records for number and value of awards.

Entries are invited in twenty-six separate departments and seventy divisions. In addition to these departments and divisions there will be the classes on the card for the Horse Show which will close the Farm Show.

Departments and divisions of the Show will be:

Department 1 — Horses (Draft Breeds), Belgian Division, Percheron Division; Department 2 — Sheep, Shropshire Division, Hampshire Division, Southdown Division, Oxford Division, Dorset Division, Cheviot Division, B-Type Merino Division, C-Type Merino Division, Rambouillet Division, 4-H Club Classes, Fat Sheep Division, Dress Carcass Division; Department 3—Swine, Berkshire Division, Chester White Division, Duroc Jersey Division, Hampshire Division, Poland China Division, Vocational Classes; Department 4—Beef Cattle, Aberdeen-Angus Division, Hereford Division, Shorthorn Division, 4-H Club Baby Beef Classes; Department 5—Dairy Cattle, Ayrshire Division, Brown Swiss Division, Guernsey Division, Holstein-Friesian Division, Jersey Division, 4-H Club Classes; Department 6—Milk; Department 7—Corn, 4-H Club and Vocational Classes; Department 8—Small Grains, Wheat Division, Oats Division, Vocational Classes, Barley Division, Miscellaneous (Rye, Soybeans and Buckwheat); Department 9—Potatoes, Open Classes, 4-H Club Classes, Vocational Classes, 4-H Club Corn and Potato Judging Contests; Department 10—Cigar Leaf Tobacco, 4-H Club Classes; Department 11—Apples; Department 12 — Edible Nuts; Department 13—Vegetables, Vocational Class; Department 14 — Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar; Department 15—Apiary Products, 4-H Club Classes, Vocational Classes; Department 16—Wool; Department 17—Eggs, 4-H Club Class, Vocational Class; Department 18 — Baby Chicks; Department 19—Dressed Turkeys; Department 20 — Poultry, Breed Meets, 4-H Club Classes, Vocational Classes; Department 21—Home Economics, Foods, Clothing, 4-H Club Classes, Vocational Classes, Home Management; Department 22 — Cultural Arts, Rural Dramatic Contest, Rural Vocal Music Contest; Department 23 — Sports (Horseshoe Pitching); Department 24 — State Vocational Demonstration Contest; Department 25—State Contest of Vocational School Exhibits; Department 26—State Project Contests.

Members of the State Farm Products Show Commission are Governor George H. Earle, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, R. L. Watts, M. S. McDowell, H. M. Turrell, H. C. Fetterolf, Raymond B. Arnold, Fred Cook, Paul Thayer.

4-H CLUB GIRLS FEATURE SHOW

Farm daughters are encouraged to learn the art of dressmaking by the garment competitions in the Home Economics Department of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, which will be held in Harrisburg from January 16 to 20.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the State Farm Show will be the display of garments made by the 4-H clothing clubs.

These garments are entered for competition, but the points upon which the judges will base their decision are no deep, dark mystery to a 4-H club girl, say home economics extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College. She will have used this same score card and judged these dresses at the 4-H club round-up in her county, for only the best are entered at the State Show.

At the present time, club girls all over the State are making dresses which will be inspected with much interest next January. Before actually purchasing her materials, each girl has asked herself these questions:

What kind of dress do I most need —a school dress, a "best" dress or a dress for the parties I will attend this winter?

What materials will be the most suitable?

How much can I afford to spend?

What are my best colors—that is, what are the most becoming to me and at the same time fit into my general color plan for my clothes?

Does the design I want suit my material, and is it simple and becoming to my figure?

How well she has answered these questions, her judgment in buying, and her workmanship are all summed up in the garments that will be on display next winter at the Farm Show.

MANY ATTEND SPUD SCHOOLS

Six hundred persons attended the potato grading and inspection schools conducted this fall by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association. Of that number 225 were approved as eligible for inspectorships.

The last of the 1938 series was held in York County recently. The other schools were held in the principal potato-producing counties of the State, namely in Lehigh, Potter, Cambria, Lancaster, Columbia and Crawford.

This was the third season during which the State has held potato grading schools. No other principal potato State has ever attempted so complete an educational program for better grading.

The purposes back of the better-grading campaign have been manifold, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture states. First, it is necessary for Pennsylvania potatoes to be well graded to meet the competition from other states. Second, better grading raises the farm price level of potatoes which is beneficial to all Pennsylvania potato growers and third, it is a distinct protection for the consumer to know purchases of tubers will be exactly as represented.

KEYSTONE EGGS TAKE RIBBONS

Egg entries from Pennsylvania poultry farms captured prizes at the Fourth Poultry Industries Exposition of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council at New York City. E. J. Lawless, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, managed the egg show.

In the Breeders and Hatchery Class the Lochabar Farm of Stanley D. Barclay, Jersey Shore, took first honors and the Timberhill Farm of R. D. Donaldson at Cresco won fifth place.

John E. Mann, Plumbsteadville, Bucks County, won third place in the Class 1, white eggs, for producers. Wyllys Cass, Allentown, was awarded second place in the vocational class.

FARM FACTS

E. J. Lawless, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, was chairman of the World's Poultry Congress Pilgrims' dinner at the Poultry Industries Exposition in New York City.

For the spray residue laboratory of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Arendtsville, Adams County, the apple harvest is over, Bureau of Markets agents sent in 905 samples for analysis. The laboratory gave the orchards twenty-four-hour service to expedite shipments, according to Elmer E. Harter, director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, delved into some ancient history today and found a meat inspection law enacted by the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1727. It was Pennsylvania's first.

The Division of Meat Hygiene of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture under the administration of Secretary J. Hansell French made 10,555 abattoir examinations, 347,212 carcass examinations and 2,495,494 animals were examined before slaughter. The division also inspected 17,622,670 pounds of meat in 1937.

GUARD U. S. MEAT SUPPLY

Federal meat inspection is paid for by the Government—not by the packers nor by the meat trade, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture said today. Official records show that the total cost of all operations, including administration, is about seven cents an animal. This is about one-fiftieth of a cent a pound for all meat products inspected or between three and four cents a person a year.

There are other benefits besides protection to human health. The Bureau of Animal Industry, which conducts the meat inspection service, generally is able to trace shipments of diseased cattle to their source. Farmers, ranchmen, and officials engaged in disease-eradication projects appreciate this service. It helps to locate and remove causes of infection, improve farm conditions, and in turn cut production costs.

All condemned meat is constantly in charge of inspectors until destroyed for food purposes, as by reduction to fertilizer and inedible grease.

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COMMITTEE AIDS FARM SHOW PLAN

Forty-three governmental agencies and farm and business organizations are represented on the State Farm Products Show Committee which, in an advisory capacity, is assisting the Farm Show Commission in the preparations for the 1939 Pennsylvania Farm Show to be held January 16 to 20.

Members of the committee and the organizations they represent are:

Department of Agriculture, Secretary J. Hansell French, H. M. Turrell, H. M. Kalodner, Harrisburg; Pennsylvania State College Dean R. L. Watts, M. S. McDowell, J. M. Fry, State College; Department of Public Instruction, R. W. Robinson, V. A. Martin, Lane C. Ash, Harrisburg; State Council of Agricultural Organizations, John Light, Miles Horst, Harrisburg; B. H. Welty, Waynesboro; Pennsylvania State Grange, George Wilson, Mechanicsburg; Lynn H. Hall, John H. Light, Harrisburg; Farm Bureau Federation, H. S. Agster, R. N. Benjamin, Harrisburg; Harrison S. Nolt, Columbia; Society of Farm Women, Mrs. Samuel Mohler, Ephrata; Mrs. Norman Rishel, York; Mrs. Lloyd Nolt, Mt. Joy; State Horticultural Association, R. C. McDonald, Shippensburg; Paul Thayer, Carlisle; John U. Ruef, State College; Vegetable Growers' Association, R. R. Brader, Berwick; H. Stanley Becker, State College; R. Greenbaum, Allentown; Potato Growers' Association, Walter S. Bishop, Doylestown; Eban B. Bower, Bellefonte; J. B. R. Dickey, State College; Tobacco Growers' Association, H. C. Rheinold, East Petersburg; John M. Kreider, Lancaster; J. B. Bucher, Lititz; State Poultry Association, Mark N. Witmer, Dalmatia; John Maitland, Hershey; Walter Shearer, Sr., Vinemont; State Pigeon Show Association, M. B. Kauffman, C. D. Bentley, Harrisburg; G. Z. Berkholder, Newville; State Beekeepers' Association, H. M. Snavely, Carlisle; Charles S. Hess, Rothville; A. C. Trainer, Schnecksville; Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, I. Ralph Sollers, Philadelphia; H. K. Martin, Woodville; Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg; Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, Dr. H. L. Ragsdale, Oxford; Dr. Vincent C. Moyer, Upper Darby; C. I. Cohee, Concordville; Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, G. W. Slocum, Milton; H. L. Seeley, Knoxville; T. R. White, Montrose; Pittsburgh District Dairy Council, Dr. R. C. Dayton, George A. Taylor, Pittsburgh; Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, J. A. Matchett, Butler; A. C. Marburger, Evans City; J. D. Marshall, Beyer; Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, Joseph Hanby, Hulmeville; Samuel Williams, Highspire; Warren F. Whittier, Douglassville; Guernsey Breeders' Association, Warren F. Whittier, Douglassville, Charles G. Dietrich, Phoenixville; H. K. McCullough, Newville; Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Willis M. Hunsberger, Plumsteadville; Henry Schell, Jr., Phoenixville; John S. Wehr, Mifflinburg; Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Elias Sellers, Norristown; Wilbur Barkdoll, Mont Alto; Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, Philadelphia; Jersey Cattle Club, Fred H. Cook, Beaver; M. S. Brodrick, Mansfield; S. B. Williams, Jr., Highspire; Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg; George Bowen, Forksville; Irma C. Wohlwend, Salina; State Veterinary-Medical Association, Dr. H. F. Broude, Harrisburg; Dr. H. R. Church, Dr. H. C. Kutz, Harrisburg; Livestock Breeders' Association, E. A. Nicodemus, Waynesboro; C. E. Cassel, Hershey; Fred W. McDowell, Mercer; Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, B. H. Wilson, Mortonville; Joe Robinson, Mercer; W. B. Connell, State College; Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association; MacMillan Hoopes, Wilmington, Delaware; Fred Brown, Dubois; F. L. Bentley, State College; Chester White Breeders' Association, R. L. Munce, Canonsburg; C. E. Cassell, Hershey; W. H. Hicks, Tyrone; Berkshire Breeders' Association, J. A. McMahon, Pottsgrove; Alex. Cooper, J. P. Winslow, Brookville; Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association, G. A. Burdick, Arlie Anderson, Wrightsville; G. C. Birdsall, Susquehanna; Poland - China Breeders' Association, W. H. Sheaffer, Hunsdale, J. Edward Lanius, York; B. H. Wilson, Coatesville; Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association, F. E. Busler, Peach Bottom; H. H. Snavely, B. S. Garber, Willow Street; Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, R. F. Barr, Lancaster; Walter Stein, Wrightsville; D. Guldmond, Harrisburg; Nut Growers' Association, G. A. Zimmerman, Linglestown; D. M. Shearer, Harrisburg; J. Ezra Foltz, Elizabethtown; State Chamber of Commerce, W. H. Goodyear, Carlisle; R. N. Benjamin, George E. Foss, Harrisburg; Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, A. L. Anwyll, J. Montgomery Trace, Harrisburg; Edward H. Bower, Lemoyne; Pennsylvania Threshermen's and Farmers' Association, H. M. Kauffman, Lancaster; W. F. Hovetter, J. A. Rose, Harrisburg; Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, Frank B. Foster, Philadelphia; R. C. Reeve, Newtown Square; Joseph W. Sharp, Jr.; Berwyn; Horse and Mule Association, Frank B. Foster, Phoenixville; Samuel O. Kuntz, Valier; J. W. Warner, Indiana; Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Raymond Taylor, Newtown; H. H. Snavely, Willow Street; Frank McCoy, Emlenton.

TOMATO PACK SETS RECORD

One hundred million pounds of Pennsylvania-grown tomatoes were inspected and graded for canning purposes this season by inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture, Secretary J. Hansell French said today.

This represents an increase of 500 per cent over 1933, of 100 per cent over 1936 and of forty-five per cent over last year.

D. M. James, chief of the division of fruit and vegetable inspection of the Bureau of Markets, reports the 1938 pack to be superior in flavor, color and the other characteristics of a high-quality pack. One of the leading canners describes the State's tomato crop as the best he has ever processed.

James L. States, director of the Bureau of Markets, announces that the bureau is preparing a complete review of the cannery grading work of the 1938 season.

FARM FACTS

Reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and seventeen foreign countries have contributed to twenty-two per cent increase in exports of American farm products during the last year.

The Twenty-third Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show—January 16 to 20—will offer 8,161 cash awards totaling $42,524 to the winners in the competitive exhibits of farm products. The first Show—held in 1917—offered $735 in premiums.

One hundred tenant farmers in Pennsylvania will have received loans totaling $500,000 for the purchase of farms by June, 1939, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the Farm Security Administration's advisory committee, said today.

FARM PRICES GOING HIGHER

Another jump of four points was registered by the index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for their principal products during the month ended October 15, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service announced today.

Prices received by farmers in the United States for agricultural commodities on October 15 averaged the same as a month earlier. At ninety-five per cent of the pre-war level, mid-October prices were three points higher than on August 15 but averaged seventeen points lower than in October of last year. Local market prices generally throughout United States of meat animals, fruits and grains declined substantially from September 15 to October 15. Lower prices for these commodities were offset, however, by adanvces in prices of eggs and dairy products.

The table gives the Pennsylvania farm prices in dollars for certain products as of October 15, with September and pre-war comparisons revised.

Commodity	Oct. Ave. 1910-14	Sept. 15 1938	Oct. 15 1938
Wheat per bu.	.95	.60	.62
Corn per bu.	.75	.61	.59
Oats per bu.	.46	.32	.32
Barley per bu.	.68	.61	.50
Rye per bu.	.77	.54	.56
Buckwheat per bu.	.69	.61	.54
Potatoes per bu.	.69	.55	.65
Hay per ton	15.51	8.40	8.60
Apples per bu.	.59	.75	.75
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.46	8.70	8.40
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.28	7.40	7.10
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.38	9.60	9.80
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.88	3.80	3.55
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.10	7.70	7.30
Milk cows per head	54.22	79.00	79.00
Horses per head	169.00	133.00	135.00
Mules per head	—	134.00	137.00
Chickens per lb.	.134	.178	.174
Turkeys per lb.	.176	.24	.24
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.74	1.90	2.00
Butter per lb.	.31	.29	.29
Butterfat per lb.	—	.28	.28
Eggs per doz.	.292	.315	.343
Wool per lb.	.21	.22	.23
Farm Price Index	Pre-war Base		
UNITED STATES	100	95	95
Grains	100	63	60
Fruits	100	75	70
Meat animals	100	117	111
Dairy products	100	104	107
Chickens and eggs	100	118	124
Unclassified	100	98	107
PENNSYLVANIA	100	102	106
Grains	100	70	69
Fruits	100	93	93
Meat animals	100	116	113
Dairy products	100	112	117
Chickens and eggs	100	125	133
Unclassified	100	63	70
Prices Farmers Pay:			
Pennsylvania	100	121	121
United States	100	121	121

More than 2,000 Pennsylvania farmers have submitted their debt problems to the Farm Security Administration for voluntary farm debt adjustment. Adjustments reduced their total indebtedness by $987,709.

PREMIUM LISTS

Copies of the Premium List for the 1939 Farm Show may be obtained from the county farm agents and from the Farm Show Commission, Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 16-20, 1939

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 23 Harrisburg, Pa., November 23, 1938 No. 47

FEED-EGG RATIO FAVORS FARMERS

Poultry farmers in Pennsylvania now have the advantage of an unusually favorable feed-egg ratio, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture reports. Poultry-feed prices are down and egg prices are up.

October egg markets were more or less irregular, although the prevailing tone was steady to firm. During the first half of the month, receipts at the four principal terminal markets were relatively light, and prices tended upward on all classes and grades. This price movement, however, apparently was due more to the immediate supply situation than to increased buying activity, for some resistance to price advances was evident. Later in the month, a pick-up in receipts occurred, and a slight improvement in trading resulted in increased strength. Wholesale price advances averaged about one cent on ordinary eggs, and three to four cents on the better qualities.

Storage reserves of shell eggs were rather substantially reduced the past month. The stocks of 4,766,000 cases on October 1 have been reduced by almost one and one-half million cases. This reduction is not so heavy as in October last year, but even so, this year's stocks are relatively so light that by November 1 total storage holdings will likely be less than three and one-half million cases, compared with over five million cases on November 1, 1937. October 1 stocks were smaller than a year earlier by 2,292,000 cases and the November 1 holdings will be smaller by approximately one and three-quarters million cases.

Frozen egg stocks on October 1 totalled 110 million pounds, or thirty-eight million less than a year earlier, and the current rate of reduction suggests that the November 1 difference will be about the same. November 1 stocks will be about 95 million pounds, compared with 134 million pounds at the beginning of November last year.

Live poultry prices held barely steady during October. Eastern markets were spotty at times, and featured by periods of temporary weakness. Early in the month, the Jewish holiday demand gave support, although trade requirements were insufficient to clear available supplies. Prices are considerably lower than a year ago. Receipts of live poultry at New York during October were reported to be slightly heavier than a year earlier.

Receipts of dressed poultry at the four large terminal markets, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, were about ten per cent larger than in October, 1937. This is in line with the trend since June, although for the calendar year, to November 1, there has been a decrease of close to four per cent. Current supplies are only slightly above the 1933-37 average for this season of the year.

The turkey marketing season will command interest during the next few weeks. Movement for Thanksgiving trade is not yet actively under way, but is expected to begin about the second week in November. It has been estimated that the 1938 turkey crop will be some four per cent greater than the crop of last year, and that turkeys will be slightly heavier, due to abundant feed supplies and a favorable growing season. Present prices in terminal markets are below those of a year ago. Storage stocks of turkeys on October 1 were fifty-two per cent of last year and seventy-five per cent of the 1933-1937 average.

TRUCK CROPS REACH MARKET

Erie County cabbage and Tioga County celery—two Pennsylvania truck crops in wide demand—are again on the market following a successful harvest, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

The November report of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service follows:

Heavy rains in October severely damaged tomatoes, peppers, eggplant and cucumbers in West Coast areas and a few central counties of Florida. In other sections, fall crops are in relatively good condition, and the weather has permitted the planting of cabbage, celery, potatoes, strawberries and winter tomatoes. In Louisiana, dry weather hindered the development of fall vegetables, but rains early in November are expected to aid the planting of winter crops. The weather has been very dry in South Texas and no dry-land crops were planted in October. Most of the September plantings have died from lack of moisture. Winter vegetables in the irrigated sections, however, are making good progress. The continued drouth in Washington and Oregon, which began about the middle of May, was broken by general rains the latter part of October. Prices of most truck crops have been too low to induce heavy shipments. In California, a light frost shortly after the middle of the month ended the harvest for tender vegetable crops in low land areas. Temperatures for the most part, however, have been above normal the past two weeks, and winter vegetables have made a rapid advance. Lettuce, celery, peas and cauliflower will be the main crops harvested during the next two months.

Cabbage harvest in the Waterford section of Erie County, Pennsylvania, is about fifty per cent completed and 450 tons are in commercial storage at that point. Celery is of excellent quality, and harvest in Tioga County is about completed—only a few truck loads were in storage November 1 in that area.

Truck crops in New Jersey are practically all harvested with the exception of cabbage, cauliflower and late spinach. Spinach was damaged by excessive rainfall and high winds.

The harvesting of late snap beans in Virginia was completed by November 1. Yields of snap beans were light and the quality was rather poor because of storm damage in September. Some snap beans were not harvested at the end of the season because of low prices. Spinach has grown rapidly during the past month and is in excellent condition. It is about ten days later than last year, and the first is expected to be ready for harvest about November 10.

Weather conditions over the Southeast during the latter part of October were quite variable, and were on the whole unsatisfactory for the development of fall vegetables. Light shipments of snap beans from Charleston and Beaufort counties, South Carolina, will continue until frosts occur. The first carload of cabbage moved November 4.

Low prices are limiting the movement of a crop of excellent quality snap beans from the Florida Everglades, where only first picking beans are being loaded. Tomatoes from the fall acreage are being shipped from Fort Myers, Palmetto and from Charlotte County. Supplies of tomatoes will be light this fall. The movement of lettuce will begin around the middle of November from the Sanford territory, and a little later from Manatee. Solid cars of cabbage will be available the last of November. Celery acreage will total 2,950 acres compared with 2,750 acres for the first of November last year. Setting of strawberries is about completed in all sections. For the State as a whole, a relatively light movement of tomatoes is expected this fall. The lettuce crop is in good condition and harvest will begin about November 18.

Cabbage that was planted in Texas immediately following the early rains was still holding, but a large part of the later-seeded acreage has died. Some sections are dry-planting onions with the hope that enough rains will come later in the season to carry the crop through the winter. Beets and carrots have been moving in solid carload lots from the Lower Valley but volume will be light through November. The winter garden section will have some spinach ready for market by the middle of November. Cabbage crop in the Lower Valley is growing satisfactorily and the area around San Antonio will have some production ready to move soon after November 1. Snap beans and tomatoes are ready for market in practically all sections.

FARM FACTS

Milk production in the United States is expected to break the all-time record this year by passing the 110 billion pounds mark, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports 1,300 community cold-storage plants in thirty-three states where thrifty families may preserve out-of-season meats and vegetables.

EGG LAYING CONTEST

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST
TEN HIGH PENS TO NOVEMEBER 1, 1938*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	1	310.85	300
Guy A. Leader (Pen 5)	Pennsylvania	2	305.75	324
Guy A. Leader (Pen 6)	Pennsylvania	3	294.00	316
Homestead Farm	Connecticut	4	281.80	292
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	5	268.45	277
J. J. Warren	Massachusetts	6	266.85	272
Silver Brook Farm	Ohio	7	264.45	255
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	8	258.45	292
Taylor Brothers	Pennsylvania	9	256.85	291
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	10	256.05	293

*The pens of Homestead Farm and J. J. Warren are Rhode Island Reds. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER, 1935-1938

Month	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.
October, 1938	46.08	13.17	14.29	22.4
October, 1937	51.88	14.58	16.08	22.1
October, 1936	60.00	16.74	18.60	22.0
October, 1935	65.65	18.57	20.35	22.2

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 16-20, 1939

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 23 | Harrisburg, December 1, 1938 | No. 48

PHONES EXCEED TUBS ON FARMS

Twice as many Pennsylvania farms have telephones as have bathrooms, and there are four automobiles for every five Pennsylvania farms, it is shown by the Crop and Livestock Report for 1937 issued today by the State Department of Agriculture. The report was compiled by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

More Pennsylvania farm homes have radios than running water, and there are three times as many automobiles as motor trucks on the farms of this State.

Pennsylvania last year ranked tenth among the forty-eight States in number of cows and heifers more than two years old kept for milk. The State ranked sixteenth in number of all cattle and calves and in number of horses and colts.

Copies of the twenty-page bulletin may be obtained without cost from the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg. It contains a digest of agricultural laws, the number of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, chickens and hives of bees in each county, the production and value of livestock and livestock products, consumption of fertilizer, farm cash income, farm wages, labor supply and demand, number of automobiles, trucks, tractors, gas engines, silos on farms and number of farm homes equipped with electricity, telephones, radio, running water, bathrooms, central heating systems and cream separators.

There are 191,284 farms in Pennsylvania of three or more acres, and of that number, 157,280 have automobiles, 52,310 have motor trucks, 39,560 have tractors, 64,370 have gas engines, 42,430 have silos, 81,450 are equipped with electricity, 59,090 have telephones, 92,640 own radios, 70,240 have running water, 30,830 have bathrooms, 42,840 have central heating systems in their farmhouses and 58,590 have cream separators.

The number of horses and colts on Pennsylvania farms decreased from 294,000, January 1, 1937, to 291,000, January 1, 1938. The small tractor with its increased adaptability, efficiency and higher speed is probably responsible for the decreased number of horses on farms the past year. The high speed, single plow type of tractor made especially for small farms costs little more than a good team of young mules or horses.

Pennsylvania ranked eleventh among the forty-eight States in cash income from farm production.

Livestock and livestock products accounted for 68 per cent of the cash income of the State's farmers in 1937 and field crops for 32 per cent. The total cash farm income for that year was $266,800,000, a $27,000,000 increase over 1936.

Dairy cattle and sheep showed increases in value per head and work stock and swine registered decreases compared to last year, according to the annual January 1 inventory of livestock on Pennsylvania farms.

Total inventory value of the five species of livestock January 1, 1938, is $148,262,000, which compares with $143,755,000, the inventory value of these species a year previous, and with the January 1, 1933, value of $86,004,000, the low point in recent years.

The number of horses on farms in Pennsylvania has been declining rather steadily. However, shipments of young stock into the State and a revival of interest in horse-raising are replacing the aged work stock with young, vigorous animals. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports 405 stallions registered in 1937, compared with 384 in 1936, 370 in 1935, 349 in 1934, 317 in 1933, 205 in 1929, and 408 in 1922. Horses continue to command good prices.

The number of cattle and calves on January 1 have increased from 1,469,000 in 1937 to 1,498,000 in 1938. This increase was in beef cattle and young animals. The number of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk showed no increase—it has remained constant at 887,000 for the past three years.

Prices of milk cows have increased steadily from 1933 to date. The estimated value of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk is $69,186,000, an increase of $5,322,000 over last year.

The number of cattle reacting to the T. B. test for the year approximated 4,000, and to the Bang's disease test, 14,000.

The estimated number of hogs on Pennsylvania farms of 639,000 on January 1, 1938, compares with 652,000, the number January 1, 1937. Swine were valued at $12.60 per head on January 1, 1938. Pennsylvania hog prices dropped 31 per cent from late summer through December—from about $13.00 per hundred for good and choice grades to a December average of about $9.00.

The estimated number of sheep and lambs on Pennsylvania farms January 1, 1938, of 453,000 is 9,000, or about 2 per cent, less than last year. The estimated value per head of $5.70 is higher than last year and offsets the decrease in numbers to bring the total inventory farm value of sheep above last year. The estimated January 1 sheep value of $2,597,000 compares with $2,480,000 last year.

BEETLE ORDER MORE LIBERAL

Exemptions under the Federal-State Japanese Bettle quarantine on fall and winter shipments were announced today by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with a Federal order. This order is effective until next June.

Quarantine restrictions will not apply to the following articles and classifications:

Balsam pillows, when composed of balsam needles only; banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded; dyed moss and dyed sand, when heat treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials; floral designs or "set pieces," including wreaths, sprays, casket covers and all formal florists' designs. Bouquets and cut flowers not so prepared are not exempted; herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials; manure, peat, compost, or humus (*a*) when dehydrated and either shredded, ground, pulverized, or compressed, or (*b*) when treated with crude petroleum or any other product having high potency as an insecticide, and when so labeled on the outside of each commercial container of such materials; moss, sheet (calliergon schriberi and Thuridium recognitum) mushroom spawn, in brick, flake, or pure culture form; orchids, cut; orchid plants, when growing exclusively in Osmunda fiber; Osmunda fiber, Osmundine, or orchid peat (Osmunda cinnamomea, and O. claytoniana); resurrection plant or birds'-nest moss (Selaginella Lepidophylla); Sphagnum moss, bog-moss, or peat moss (Sphagnaceæ) when dried and baled; Trailing arbutus, or Mayflower (Epigæa repens), when free from soil or primary roots, and when shipped during the period between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

FARMERS BUILD POWER LINES

Loans totaling $466,000 have been announced by the Federal Rural Electrification Administration for the development of cooperative rural power projects in Potter, Tioga, Cambria, Clearfield, Indiana and Jefferson Counties.

The Tri-County Rural Electric Cooperative Association was granted a loan of $240,000 to build 183 miles of power lines to serve 555 farms in Potter and Tioga Counties and the Central Rural Electric Cooperative Association received a loan of $226,000 for 184 miles of power lines to serve 809 rural subscribers in Cambria, Clearfield, Indiana and Jefferson Counties.

FARM FACTS

A joint proclamation calling upon their States to observe National Potato Week from December 2 to December 10 was issued today as follows:

Whereas, the white potato is admittedly "Man's Greatest Food," since it contributes so generously in vitamins, calories, protein, and mineral salts to human health and growth, and

Whereas, the white potato's invariably low cost brings this royal vegetable to the poor table as well as to the rich board, and

Whereas, the white potato represents one of America's greatest food crops, providing a livelihood to the farmer and an essential profit to the transportation companies and to thousands of food wholesalers and food retailers, be it

Resolved, that the week of Friday, December 2nd to Saturday, December 10th, 1938, shall be dedicated as National Potato Week, so that those who grow, transport and distribute this healthful food will receive further evidence of its importance in their lives, and so that those who enhance their diets through its consumption will win a greater appreciation of its leading role on the American table.

BUY SURPLUS

Farms in Pennsylvania benefited directly from the Federal purchase during the last five weeks in twenty-four states of $5,105,000 worth of surplus agricultural commodities, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, said today.

Since July 1, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has purchased for distribution among the poor and unemployed $17,981,000 in farm surpluses.

The purchases included more than 547,000 bushels of apples bought in the New England area swept by the hurricane early in September. A surplus purchase program was inaugurated to salvage a part of the storm-damaged crop.

Other purchases during the five-week period included: 1,407,000 bushels of fresh vegetables; 227,000 boxes of oranges; 297,600 bushels of white potatoes; 342,000 bushels of sweet potatoes; 7,576,000 pounds of dried peaches; 297,677 cases of canned grapefruit juice; 5,281 bunches of celery; 16,877,000 pounds of butter; and 2,947,000 quarts of fluid milk.

Surplus purchases are designed to assist farmers and to provide food and other necessities for needy families from surplus stocks which otherwise might be wasted.

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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STATE FARM PRICES RISE

Rising prices for the products of Pennsylvania farms again boosted the index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for their principal products during the month ended November 15, it is shown by a survey made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The index climbed from ninety-six (the year's low point) in June to 108 on November 15.

Commodity	Nov. Ave. 1910-14	Oct. 15 1938	Nov. 15 1938
Wheat, per bu. ..	.95	.62	.63
Corn, per bu. ...	.69	.59	.54
Oats, per bu.	.46	.32	.32
Barley, per bu. ..	.67	.50	.49
Rye, per bu.	.77	.56	.57
Buckwheat, per bu.	.69	.54	.51
Potatoes, per bu..	.67	.65	.65
Hay, per ton	15.78	8.60	8.60
Apples, per bu. ..	.64	.75	.80
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7.94	8.40	8.00
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	6.20	7.10	7.00
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	8.36	9.80	9.90
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.76	3.55	3.40
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.22	7.30	7.30
Milk cows, per head	54.40	79.00	82.00
Horses, per head.	167.20	135.00	134.00
Mules, per head..	—	137.00	136.00
Chickens, per lb..	.126	.174	.170
Turkeys, per lb. .	—	.24	.24
Milk, per 100 lbs.	1.80	2.00	2.15
Butter, per lb. ..	.33	.29	.29
Butterfat, per lb.	—	.28	.27
Eggs, per doz....	.342	.343	.349
Wool, per lb.	.22	.23	.25

Farm Price Index	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	95	94
Grains	100	60	60
Fruits	100	70	71
Meat animals .	100	111	111
Dairy products.	100	107	109
Chickens and eggs	100	124	131
Unclassified ...	100	107	95
PENNSYLVANIA.	100	106	108
Grains	100	69	68
Fruits	100	93	99
Meat animals .	100	113	111
Dairy products	100	117	124
Chickens and eggs	100	133	134
Unclassified ...	100	70	71
Prices Farmers Pay:			
PENNSYLVANIA.	100	121	121
UNITED STATES	100	121	121

COMPLETE FARM SHOW PROGRAM

Plans completed today for the Twenty-third Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show—January 16 to 20—will make it the largest and most complete in the history of the exposition.

This expansion and development of the show were made possible by the new $1,200,000 arena building seating 12,041 persons, which will be dedicated on the opening night.

The arena of the new building is 240 feet long and 120 feet wide and provides for the first time an adequate livestock judging ring and adequate facilities for the big night attractions. The old arena is 120 feet long and fifty feet wide.

In charge of the Show is the State Farm Products Show Commission comprised of Governor George H. Earle, Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Harry M. Turrell, Farm Show Director M. J. Grimes, Fred Cook, Paul Thayer, Raymond B. Arnold, H. C. Fetterolf, R. L. Watts and M. S. McDowell.

Night attractions announced today will be: Monday, January 16, formal opening of the 1939 Show and dedication of the arena building featured by a parade and a concert by the 100-piece Future Farmers of America band; Tuesday, January 17, Vocational Schools and Future Farmers entertainment; Wednesday, January 18, State Motor Police rodeo; Thursday, January 19, farmers horseshoe pitching and horse pulling contests and parade of prize-winning livestock; Friday night, January 20, Horse Show; Saturday, January 21, Horse Show.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show is the largest indoor farm products show in the United States and occupies the largest building of its kind in the world. Housed in a ten-acre exposition building and in a new arena building having a seating capacity of 12,040 persons, it upholds the agricultural position and reputation of this great Commonwealth. Having pioneered in the colonial development of farming in America as well as in modern scientific agriculture, it was inevitable that Pennsylvania should pioneer in the development of an agricultural exposition on such a large scale.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show is more than just a State Fair. It has the spirit of a community farm show with the character of a gigantic State exposition. It is an agricultural institution that stands alone in the world. As many as 540,000 persons have passed through its gates in a single week without charge. Entries in the twenty-seven departments have attained the astonishing total of 10,893. The 1939 Show will offer 8,161 cash awards totalling $42,524. Annually 325 commercial exhibitors buy space on the main floor of the Farm Show Building and hundreds of commercial exhibitors are turned away because of lack of space.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show fits admirably into the State-wide program to encourage the production of high-quality farm products and livestock. It has become an inspiration not only to the producers but to all the citizens of the Commonwealth. Hundreds of county and community fairs and farm products shows are held in Pennsylvania each year throughout the summer and fall months. Many of the blue ribbon winners from these exhibitions are entered in the State Show. The Show also serves in a comprehensive manner as a place where the farmers may see the latest in mechanical development for use on the farm and in the home.

FOOD LICENSES DUE JANUARY 1

Fifteen thousand license application forms were mailed today by Elmer E. Harter, Jr., director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to bakeries, ice cream manufacturers, oleomargarine sellers, and manufacturers of fertilizers, lime products, feeding stuffs, insecticides, and fungicides.

Applications should be returned at once since persons and firms doing business on and after January 1 without a 1939 license will be subject to prosecution.

Upon his appointment four years ago as State Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French found that the licensing of these vendors and manufacturers had been haphazard and that the State had been highly unsuccessful in its prosecution of food law violators in the courts. He reorganized the bureau under the directorship of a lawyer, Elmer E. Harter, Jr., with the result that the bureau now issues 2,000 more licenses than it did prior to 1935, that 1,630 prosecutions were instituted up to November 1 of this year compared with only 752 in 1934 the percentage of convictions was drastically increased, prison sentences against violators were obtained for the first time and the income of the bureau from licenses and other revenue was increased from $427,751 in 1934 to $642,079 in 1937 while the average annual expenditures of the bureau was reduced from $157,000 to $129,000.

FARM FACTS

This year fur farmers in the United States will sell 300,000 silver fox and 200,000 mink furs for approximately $13,000,000 representing twenty per cent of the total value of all raw furs sold this year. There were few fur farms in Pennsylvania as recently as ten years ago.

Farm woodlands in the United States supply fuel worth $150,000,000 annually, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

The United States Department of Agriculture is studying a Works Progress Administration survey to determine whether farmers in Pennsylvania and other eastern states should irrigate their fields.

From 130 cows and twenty-five bulls of the Brown Swiss breed imported into the United States from Switzerland, 100,000 pure-bred animals have been produced.

GROWTH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW

Amazing growth of the Pennsylvania Farm Show since it was organized in 1917 is shown by the table below:

Year	Attendance Number	Floor Space Sq. Ft.	Premiums Offered Dollars	Entries Number	Cooperating Associations Number
1917	5,000	10,000	735	440	5
1927	50,000	120,000	7,000	3,848	35
1930	80,000	130,000	10,000	3,621	39
1931	250,000	425,000	35,000	7,300	40
1932	275,000	440,000	38,000	8,022	41
1934	287,000	440,000	36,700	9,600	40
1937	402,000	440,000	39,188	10,656	41
1938	540,000	440,000	40,673	10,893	41

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 16-20, 1939

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.
J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 23 Harrisburg, December 15, 1938 No. 50

DEC 1938

HEALTH FACTOR FARM CREDIT

Farmers in good physical condition are better credit risks than those who are not the Farm Security Administration has discovered, according to Carson Mertz, Pennsylvania director.

As a lending agency the Farm Security Administration has found that borrowers in reasonably good physical condition are much better credit risks than those who are not. Medical and dental care is often an important part of their rehabilitation. When necessary, the Administration will increase the size of its loan to a borrower to enable him to participate in the FSA medical service plan.

Under this plan, more than 78,000 low-income farm families in 20 States are obtaining medical care from physicians of their own choice at a cost within their ability to pay.

In most of the States families make payments of between $20 and $30 a year into a common fund. Physicians participating submit monthly statements for their services to a trustee who handles the fund. If the bills for any one month exceed the funds available for that month, all bills are proportionately reduced and each physician is paid his share.

If the claims for payment are less than the resources on hand, the balance is carried forward to the next month or end of the year. It is then used either to complete settlement for months in which funds were not sufficient, or is returned to the families.

Farm Security Administration officials report that physicians are, in general, pleased with the program. Most of the families participating have been unable to pay anything in the past, but are now able to pay at least a part, if not the full amount, of the customary fee schedule. Each family is assured of proper medical attention all through the year; in case of serious illness, it can obtain proper treatment without danger of bankruptcy.

The program is being put into effect only after understandings are reached with State and local medical associations. Agreements have been reached with these associations in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Iowa, Oklahoma, Ohio, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Utah, Texas, and Wisconsin.

FRENCH FAVORS FARM PRODUCTS AS XMAS GIFTS

Make this a practical Christmas by giving graded Pennsylvania farm products as gifts, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, suggested today to the millions of Christmas shoppers in the Keystone State.

The finest products of Pennsylvania's world-famous soil will be on sale in progressive food stores in special gift packages and wrappings. For this holiday purpose farmers, farmer associations, cooperatives and the commercial wholesaler and retailer will use State inspected Pennsylvania products of the first grade to assure the gift sender and receiver the finest foods money can buy.

For gift purposes Secretary French suggests apples from the State's world-famous commercial apple belt, "Blue Label" turkeys and other poultry and poultry products, pure maple syrup from Somerset and the Northern Tier counties, graded Pennsylvania potatoes, cheese from Pennsylvania milk, honey gathered in blossom-laden hills, meadows, fields and orchards, and the products of Pennsylvania canners and food processors.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR POULTRY

Poultrymen in the United States may expect the feed-egg ratio to remain at favorable levels at least until the 1939 harvest, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, reports on the basis of a Federal-State Crop Reporting Service survey.

Hatchings during 1939, probably will be still larger than the relatively large hatch of 1938, and probably as large as in any former year.

Poultry marketings in 1939 are likely to exceed those of 1938; during the first half, because of the heavy 1938 hatch; and during the last half, because of the expected further increase in the 1939 hatch.

Production of fall and winter broilers is heavier than during the past season, threatening a situation less favorable to producers.

Poultry storage stocks in early 1939 will be larger than in 1938, and the into-storage movement of poultry in late 1939 will exceed that of 1938 because of the heavier marketings.

Turkey production during 1938 was nearly 4 per cent greater than in 1937. A further increase in 1939 is expected.

The turkey situation this fall was as favorable to producers as in 1937.

The chicken marketing situation was less favorable this fall than last year because of the larger marketings. In the spring of 1939 increased consumer incomes will help to offset the effect of the expected larger marketings. The situation in the fall of 1939, with the expected heavier marketings, will depend largely on the level of consumer demand.

The laying-flock size in 1939 will be about 10 per cent larger than during 1938.

Total egg production next year will be above 1938 because of increasing numbers of layers and the favorable feed-egg ratio.

The egg situation will remain favorable to producers for the remainder of 1938 because of the low storage holdings.

The year 1938 was the second consecutive year of big crops following a series of years of reduced production. The increase over last year in numbers of animal units will probably be about 5 per cent. Some further increases in livestock numbers is to be expected next year, but the feed situation is expected to favor poultrymen at least until the approach of the 1939 harvesting season.

Egg marketings were lighter in 1938 than in either 1937 or 1936. An exceptionally favorable feed-egg ratio and larger numbers of laying birds are likely to result in comparatively heavy marketings of eggs throughout 1939.

Small storage stocks of eggs and improving consumer's incomes have caused egg prices to advance at more than the normal seasonal rate this fall. Egg prices during winter months will be materially affected by weather conditions, particularly since the reserve supply of eggs in storage are at abnormally low levels. Larger supplies of fresh eggs during the earlier part of 1939 is expected to be offset by improved consumer incomes and small carryover of storage eggs January 1, 1939.

STATE LEADS CATTLE TESTS

Pennsylvania leads all the other states in number of Guernsey cattle on test under the American Registry and Herd Improvement plans, according to R. C. Wiggins, field secretary of the Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Association. In this State breeders are testing 778 cows under the American Registry plan and 193 cows under the Herd Improvement plan.

The American Registry Division of the American Guernsey Cattle Clubs claims that more Guernsey breeders than any other group of breeders are testing under these plans. There are 1,017 Guernsey Breeders testing 9,758 cows in the United States.

In former years there was some criticism of the official testing carried on by the American Guernsey Cattle Club because under the regular American Registry plan the breeders were selecting only their best cows to run on test. The American Registry herd test plan was started two years ago and the cost of running a cow on test under the plan was reduced from the regular fee of $10 to a fee of $2 per animal if all the animals in the herd were put on test with certain exceptions. This, together with an increased interest in testing has caused the Guernsey breed to jump to a place at the top of all breeds when it comes to number of breeders testing their entire herds.

FARM SHOW WILL BREAK RECORDS

Only Old Man Winter can prevent the 1939 Pennsylvania Farm Show from exceeding and excelling its twenty-two predecessors in every department.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Farm Show Commission, disclosed today that the coming show—January 16 to 20—will shatter many records and will make even more secure the Show's position as the biggest of its kind in the United States.

Requests for space from commercial exhibitors were more numerous than ever and the number of these exhibitors will be the largest on record because of the additional space provided by the new $1,200,000 Arena Building.

County farm agents throughout the State assure the Farm Show Commission that entries in the competitive farm exhibits will establish new records for quality and volume.

The night events will be on a larger scale because of the better facilities provided by the new Arena Building and larger crowds will be able to witness them from the 8,000 arena seats (12,040 when chairs are placed on the arena floor).

Entries in the competitive farm departments will compete for 8,161 cash awards totaling $42,524, the largest number and greatest value ever offered.

FARM FACTS

Agriculture employs more power than any other industry in the United States, according to R. U. Blasingame, head of the department of agricultural engineering of Pennsylvania State College.

Only 14.3 per cent of the farm tractors manufactured in 1935 had pneumatic-tired wheels—in 1937 45.5 per cent were so equipped, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 16-20, 1939

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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NEW INDUSTRY AIDS FARMERS

Two hundred and fifty farmers in the vicinity of Milton, Northumberland County, received $78,000 for their 1938 tomato crop from the Chef Boiardi Food Products Company, which moved its plant from Cleveland, Ohio, to Milton this year.

The company occupies a $450,000 modern factory building recently erected in Milton by a textile concern. It employs 130 full-time office and factory workers, 75 extra cannery workers during the harvest season and has provided employment for 1,000 harvest hands on the farms of its tomato growers during the harvest season.

When the firm decided to remove its plant from Ohio to Pennsylvania it encountered difficulty in obtaining contracts with neighboring farmers for the production of high quality tomatoes for the plant. Milton business leaders and officials of the company appealed to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, who sent experts from the State Department of Agriculture among the farmers to explain the advantages of growing tomatoes. Contracts were then signed with 250 farmers for the planting of 873 acres of tomatoes.

Recently the canning department of the plant completed its first tomato pack, which is characterized by Hector Boiardi, head of the company, as the best in the firm's history.

During the 1938 harvest inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture inspected and graded 10,669,189 pounds of tomatoes delivered to the cannery by its contract farmers. Of that amount 7,653,963 pounds graded U. S. No. 1, 2,872,675 pounds graded U. S. No. 2 and only 142,551 pounds were rejected as culls. The average yield on the contract farms was 12,221 pounds per acre.

For these tomatoes the company paid its farmer growers $17 per ton for U. S. No. 1 quality and $9 per ton for U. S. No. 2 quality or an average of $14.62 per ton.

Officials of the company report that for the first time in their experience many truck loads of the 1938 crop graded 100 per cent. U. S. No. 1.

They laud the vegetable inspection service of the State Department of Agriculture and characterize the Central Pennsylvania farmer the most satisfactory they have ever done business with, praising him for his intelligence, his knowledge of modern farming methods and his enterprise and industry.

The plant processes tomatoes for its own products—the principal item now coming off the conveyor belts at the rate of 250,000 units a day. The company also is a large consumer of meat, flour, milk, cheese, mushrooms and other vegetables, spices from the Orient and many other raw and manufactured materials.

CORRECTION

Newspapers, libraries, organizations and individuals who have received copies of the Pennsylvania Crop and Livestock Report for 1937—General Bulletin 557—are asked to note the following correction: In Table 9 on page 12, the captions "Lime" and "Commercial Fertilizer" should be transposed.

WALLACE SAYS FARM PROGRAM AIDED FARMER

Farm income would be less and the farm outlook would be as dark as it was in 1932 had the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs not been in effect, Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, claims in a letter to the members of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Conservation Committees.

His letter follows:

"Your part in administering the A. A. A. program never has been easy, and I want you to know that I realize how important though difficult—and at times thankless—your job is, and how efficiently on the whole you have represented both the farmer and the Government in your committee work. The great body of committeemen to which you belong is the keystone of the entire agricultural program.

"The present comprehensive farm program with which the farmers of the Nation are forging ahead draws upon all previous legislation and experience, and in my opinion needs no major modifications to deal with our current agricultural problems. By this I do not mean that supplies are normal or that prices are satisfactory in all cases, but we do have the machinery with which to bring about more normal supplies and improvement in income.

"I am also convinced that if the A. A. A. programs had not been in effect during the past six years, farm income would be much lower than it is; the outlook would be no brighter than it was in 1932, and a vast amount of valuable conservation work would remain undone.

"Nevertheless, with large supplies on hand and prices down, some people are saying that the A. A. A. program has been a failure and that we should try something else. The present legislation, in effect less than a year, is blamed by some for the surpluses that piled up before it was passed. You will recall that in 1936 I said the Agricultural Conservation Program, under the legislation then in effect, was not sufficient, given normal weather, to prevent excessive supplies from piling up again and to keep prices from being depressed by such supplies. We did not get the additional legislation for the new program until last February, and that was too late to prevent the present situation for wheat, cotton, and some of the other major commodities.

"While I feel that the present farm legislation is the best we have ever had, I do not mean that either the law or the program is perfect. We must devote greater effort to increasing consumption and at the same time assure a fair income for our cash crops. We must also see that we retain our share of the export markets and at the same time that we receive a profit from these markets. We need to go much farther than we have yet gone in soil building and conservation. There may be some better way to solve these problems than the one we are now using, but let us be reasonably certain before we make a change that such a change would result in a workable program with an improvement over what we now have.

"A number of substitute farm plans have been proposed. When you study these proposals you will find that most of them call for unlimited production. We need to weigh carefully all the facts bearing on unlimited production, pro and con, keeping in mind that unsatisfactory prices for wheat and some other crops are due to large surpluses. In this connection, you, as committeemen, have an important responsibility, and I am sure it is one which you will fulfill in every respect. It is your responsibility to get the facts on this program and the substitute proposals, and to see that the farmers in your locality get the facts and understand them.

"During the next few months, it would be helpful, I know, for the county and community committeemen to come together in a group and spend a whole day in reviewing the present situation and determining a desirable policy for the future. After that, the farmers in each community might come together in the same way. It is my hope that the various phases of all important questions concerning farm programs will be discussed and analyzed at such meetings, to the extent that all participating will have the information on which to determine the most desirable course for the future.

"With greater understanding, I am absolutely confident that the judgment of the farmers on this program will be sound."

FARM SHOW AIDS APPLE CONSUMER

Apples exhibited and entered in the commercial barrel and basket classes at the 1939 Pennsylvania Farm Show—January 16-20—will be picked at random from the entire packs of the competing growers, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and Chairman of the Farm Show Commission, said today. Entries in the other apple classes are selected individually for their excellence.

Until a few years ago the entries in the commercial classes were the rare "perfect specimens" of the orchard which seldom reached the consumer. At the 1939 show the judges and show spectators will see apple entries exactly as they reach the consumer.

Show officials point out that perfection in exhibits is an excellent ideal for the grower to shoot at, but that it is even more important that the Farm Show encourage growers to pack an article of higher quality.

Keen rivalry has developed between the principal apple-producing counties with the result that the apple class will break all records at the coming show.

This Department of the show will have the advantage of better display in the old judging arena at the 1939 show. It was located in the main exposition section heretofore.

FARM FACTS

The largest grass research laboratory in the world is located at Pennsylvania State College. The Federal government is experimenting with 1,500 species of grass at the laboratory.

A horse show will be held by the Harrisburg Horse Show Association as the closing feature of the 1939 Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg. The horse show will be held Friday evening, January 20, and Saturday, January 21, all day and evening.

Entries in some of the farm competitive departments of the Pennsylvania Farm Show—January 16 to 20—will close in January, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Farm Show Commission, reports. These closing dates are: apiary products, January 13; milk, corn, small grains, potatoes, cigar leaf tobacco, eggs and home economics, January 14; baby chicks and dressed turkeys, January 15, and apples, edible nuts, vegetables, maple syrup and sugar, January 16.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 16-20, 1939

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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MANY ENTER LIVESTOCK IN FARMERS' SHOW

Pennsylvania's great State Farm Show—January 16-20—will offer the largest livestock show ever held in the Keystone State.

Livestock entries for the twenty-third annual Farm Show broke all records. Entries in the livestock classes have closed.

From farms throughout the State will come 1,462 head of prize horses, sheep, swine and dairy and beef cattle to thrill the hundreds of thousands of Show visitors. In addition there will be approximately 4,000 birds in the poultry section.

Livestock will occupy six spacious sections of the main exposition and the new arena buildings at the 1939 Show.

Horses will be stabled on the lower concourse of the arena building. In two large rooms entered from this concourse the 4-H Clubs fat lambs will be shown.

Hogs and sheep will occupy the section of the main Farm Show building formerly reserved for cattle, and stalls have been built for the beef and dairy cattle in the large rear wing of this building formerly used to show horses, sheep, swine and baby beeves.

The poultry section remains unchanged.

Livestock entries are as follows:

	1938	1939
Horses	99	106
Sheep		
Breeding and fat lambs	314	317
4-H Clubs	168	168
Swine		
Open classes	146	166
Vocational classes	26	26
Beef cattle		
Breeding	104	92
4-H Club Baby Beeves	100	100
Dairy cattle		
Open classes	389	410
4-H Club Classes	87	77
Total	1,433	1,462

ANNOUNCE DATES CROP REPORTS

Seventy-nine crop, livestock and other reports will be issued during 1939 by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Twelve general crop reports will be issued as follows: January 10, March 10, April 10, June 9, July 10, August 10, September 11, October 10, November 10, December 19, December 21.

The March 17 general crop report will show prospective acreages of crops to be planted in 1939.

Livestock reports will be issued as follows:

January 12, Cattle on Feed; January 14, Sheep and Lambs on Feed; February 16, Numbers of Livestock on Farms, and Value; March 2, Wool Shorn; March 9, Mohair Production; March 10, Early Lamb Crop; April 13, Cattle on Feed; April 14, Development of Early Lamb Crop; May 12, Development of Early Lamb Crop; June 15, Farm Production from Meat Animals; June 28, Spring Pig Crop; July 27, Lamb Crop; August 3, Wool Shorn; August 11, Cattle on Feed; October 12, Cattle Feeding Situation; October 13, Lamb Feeding Situation; November 8, Cattle Feeding Situation; November 9, Lamb Feeding Situation; December 12, Cattle Feeding Situation; December 13, Lamb Feeding Situation; December 22, Fall and Total Pig Crop.

Interior mill and elevator stocks of wheat will be reported on January 25, April 25, July 25 and October 25.

Prices received by farmers for their principal products will be announced on January 30, February 28, March 29, April 28, May 29, June 29, July 28, August 29, September 29, October 30, November 29 and December 29.

A general index to be issued monthly will contain prices paid by farmers for articles bought and a quarterly report will furnish indices for all groups of commodities.

Information on the wages, supply and demand for farm labor will be reported on January 13, April 14, July 14 and October 13. Labor employed on the farms of crop reporters will be enumerated and reported in the middle of each month.

STATE ISSUES WEED BULLETIN

Weeds cause an economic loss of $24,000,000 per year in Pennsylvania, or $2 per tillable acre, according to estimates by Dr. E. M. Gress, State botanist, in a bulletin, "Pennsylvania Weeds, Their Control and Eradication," issued today by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained without cost by writing for General Bulletin No. 558 to the Office of Information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

The bulletin describes seventeen of the more common weeds growing in Pennsylvania and gives instructions for their control and eradication.

It also contains general control information, information on herbicides, the State Seed Law and other information.

Included in the chapter on "Chemicals in Weed Control" is the following:

"Chemicals (herbicides) have been used in weed control for many years. Perhaps more progress has been made in their use during the last twenty-five years than in any previous period of equal length.

"There are so many controlling factors involved in the use of herbicides that their effectiveness is not always assured. Among these factors are weather conditions. If a herbicide controls weeds by contact with the surface of the leaves, rain immediately following the application, may wash the chemical off before it has had time to injure the plant. On the other hand, if the weather is too dry, the chemical may crystalize on the leaf and fall off before the weed has been injured.

"The nature of the plant and soil conditions are other factors controlling the use of herbicides. The soil is often rendered unfit for the growth of a crop for too long a period, thus making the use of herbicides impractical. Sometimes desirable plants are injured. In general, the use of chemicals is more expensive than cultivation methods. On the other hand, there are places where cultivation methods cannot be used. Along highways and railroads, in tennis courts and many other places herbicides are most practical and economical.

"Among the chemicals in use as herbicides are: the chlorates-sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium; sodium arsenite, iron sulphate (copperas or green vitriol), copper sulphate (blue vitriol), zinc sulphate, ammonium sulphate, sulfuric acid, ammonium thiocyanate, carbon bisulfide, sodium chloride (common salt), ethylene oxide, gasoline, kerosene, and other oils."

MORE CASH FROM CATTLE, CALVES

Cattle producers in the United States received more cash income from the sale of cattle and calves in 1937 than in any year since 1930, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. The 1937 income was $1,217,000,000, compared with $1,098,000,000 in 1936 and $599,000,000 in 1933—the 30-year low.

War-time demand and prices boosted farm income from this source to $2,029,000,000 in 1919.

Prices for and income from meat animals held up well this year compared with other farm products and are now about at the levels reported a year ago.

PEACH YELLOWS INFECTION LESS

Peach Yellows infection in the orchards of Pennsylvania was reduced this year for the second consecutive year, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, disclosed today upon the completion of the 1938 inspection by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

This year 447,597 peach trees were inspected and 501 trees infected with the Peach Yellows disease were found. The percentage of infection was .111. Last year there was .114 per cent of infection and in 1936 the infection was .167 per cent. Diseased trees were destroyed.

The 1938 inspection covered Franklin, Bucks, Columbia, Northumberland, Lebanon and Cumberland Counties. The results were as follows: Franklin County, 86 orchards and 362,215 trees inspected with .023 per cent of infection; Columbia County, 11 orchards and 10,625 trees inspected with .075 per cent of infection; Cumberland County, 17 orchards and 20,100 trees with .402 per cent of infection; Lebanon County, 17 orchards and 31,117 trees with .507 per cent of infection; Northumberland County, 11 orchards and 9,005 trees with .677 per cent of infection; Bucks County, 21 orchards and 14,535 trees with .749 per cent of infection.

The average age of the trees inspected this year was 8.57 years, compared with 8.34 years in 1937 and 5.66 years in 1923.

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania dairy farmers have received $1,559,000 from the United States Government in indemnities for cattle destroyed because of Bang's disease infection.

An air current that went up in New England and came down in northeastern Pennsylvania has already cost the United States Government $3,153,884.87 and the expenses are still piling up.

It was such a current, it is believed, that some time previous to 1932 picked up a cloud of Gypsy moths somewhere in New England, where the infestation has otherwise been confined, and dropped them in a Pennsylvania valley centering in Luzerne County. The infestation in this State has not spread since that time, but instead has been greatly reduced by the cooperative efforts of the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

Fifteen years ago a nine-year-old 4-H Club girl raised an incubator hatch of turkeys in Virginia and started a $1,500,000 industry.

There are 27,026 national farm loan association loans in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 16-20, 1939

End of Volume